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U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
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U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Descriptive Catalog  
of  
**VEGETABLE  
SEEDS**

WITH PLANTING AND CULTURAL INSTRUCTIONS



ESTABLISHED 1888

**L. P. GUNSON & CO., Inc.**  
**ROCHESTER, N. Y.**

**SEEDSMEN**



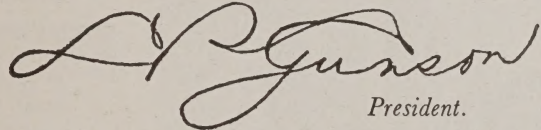




# FOREWORD

Vegetable growing has become one of the major factors for the health and well-being of the nation. In the following pages we have endeavored to describe briefly yet accurately, the better varieties of vegetables, together with planting and cultural instructions.

Many varieties have been dropped from our list as newer and better sorts have been developed. To combat the spreading menace of plant disease, we list resistant strains of cabbage, celery, etc. At all times we keep in mind the best interest of our customers and try to offer only those proven varieties which will give most profitable returns.



President.

L. P. GUNSON & CO., INC.

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L. P. Gunson & Co., Inc., give no warranty, express or implied, as to the productiveness of any seeds they sell and will not be in any way responsible for the crop. Our liability, in all instances, is limited to the purchase price of the seed.

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## ASPARAGUS

**CULTURE.** Pour hot, but not boiling, water on the seed and let it stand until cool; pour it off and repeat two or three times, with fresh hot water. Then sow in drills one foot apart and two inches deep in light, rich soil. When the plants are well up, thin to about one inch apart and give frequent and thorough cultivation during the summer. The plants will be fit to set the next spring. The permanent beds should be prepared by deep ploughing or spading and thoroughly enriching the ground with stable manure or other fertilizer. Set the plants about four inches deep and one to two feet apart in rows four to six feet apart. After the plants are well started give frequent and thorough cultivation. The next season the bed may be cut over two or three times, but if this is done, *all* the shoots, no matter how small, should be cut. After the final cutting, give a good dressing of manure, ashes and salt.

### MARY WASHINGTON

The best of the several strains of rust resistant asparagus originated by the U. S. Department of Agriculture. The shoots are larger and grow more rapidly than other varieties. Very vigorous with thick stalks, deep green in color with purple tips. The best variety for commercial planting.

## BEANS

A packet of bush beans will plant 25 feet of row; a pound 150 feet; 60 to 75 lbs. per acre.

**CULTURE.** Plant about one inch deep in rows 2 to 2½ feet apart, dropping seed 2 inches apart. Beans are extremely sensitive to both cold and water. In this latitude do not plant before May 10th and sow every two or three weeks until August for successive crops. Do not cultivate or pick beans when plants are wet.

### WAX PODDED BUSH VARIETIES

#### DAVIS STRINGLESS WHITE WAX

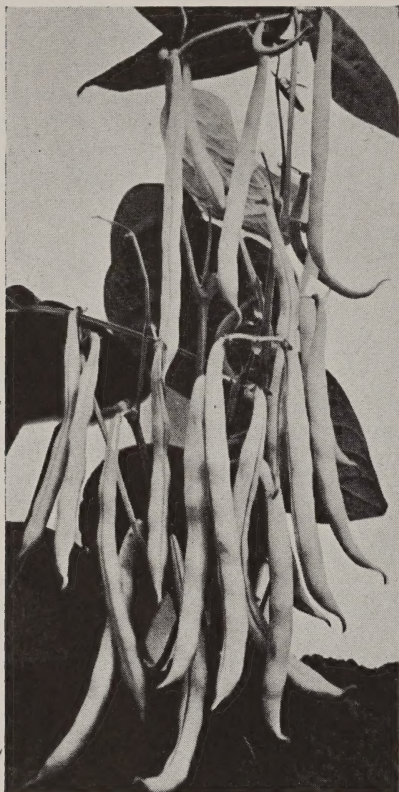
This white seeded variety developed from the old Davis White Wax is entirely stringless. Excellent as a snap bean and can be allowed to ripen and make the finest quality baking beans. Pods thick, flat, light yellow, straight, very uniform, 6½ inches long and attractive. 52 days.

#### Pencil Pod Black Wax

The best of the dwarf, black seeded wax varieties. Plants large and thrifty and heavily productive over long period. Pods 6½ to 7 inches, round, very fleshy, stringless and tender. 52 days.

## BEANS

### WAX PODDED BUSH VARIETIES—(Continued)



ROUND POD KIDNEY WAX BEANS

vigorous. Seed long oval, tan color. 48 to 50 days.

**Round Pod Kidney Wax** (Also known as Brittle Wax) Pencil Pod

An excellent stringless variety of highest quality. Pods fully  $\frac{3}{8}$  inch thick,  $5\frac{1}{2}$  to 6 inches long, very fleshy, brittle and of highest quality. Seeds white with brownish black eye. Not recommended for real early planting, is not as hardy as dark seeded varieties. 52 days.

**SURE CROP** (Yellow Bountiful, Golden Bountiful, Bountiful Wax)

A selection from Curries Rust-proof Wax but stringless, more hardy and a little later in maturing. Pods 6 to  $6\frac{1}{2}$  inches long,  $\frac{1}{2}$  inch wide, very fleshy and brittle. Is rust resistant. A good shipper and very desirable for Market Gardeners. Seeds purplish black. 53 days.

**UNRIVALLED WAX**

Of French origin, exceptionally attractive. Plant dwarf, stocky and highly productive. Pods light yellow,  $5\frac{1}{2}$  inches long, about  $\frac{3}{8}$  inches wide, flat and fleshy, brittle, stringless and tender. Seeds small, glossy, golden brown. 53 days.

**WEBBER WAX** (Cracker Jack, Early Wonder Wax)

Hardy, early and productive. Pods thick, flat, 5 to 6 inches long, brittle, good quality, light waxy yellow. Bush erect, compact and

### DWARF GREEN PODDED VARIETIES

**BLACK VALENTINE STRINGLESS**

Very productive. Pods, oval,  $6\frac{1}{2}$  to 7 inches long, almost straight, stringless, very attractive velvety medium dark green. Seeds entirely jet black. 52 days.

**Bountiful**

Particularly valuable for early shipping. Plants are large, thrifty and prolific. Pods clear light green,  $6\frac{1}{2}$  to 7 inches long, over  $\frac{1}{2}$  inch wide,  $\frac{3}{8}$  inch thick. Fleshy, stringless, slightly fibrous, brittle and tender. Seeds straw yellow. 48 days.

**Dwarf Horticultural (Ruby)**

One of the best dwarf sorts for green shell beans for the home garden and market and can be used early as a green podded snap bean. Plants medium small with large leaves, thrifty and productive. Pods 5 to  $5\frac{1}{2}$  inches long,  $\frac{5}{8}$  inch wide, dark green at snap stage, turning greenish yellow splashed with carmine. Seeds large, oval, plump, pinkish buff splashed with deep red. Matures as a snap bean in 53 days, for green shell beans 60 days.



**BEANS DWARF GREEN PODDED VARIETIES—(Continued)****FRENCH HORTICULTURAL—  
DWARF**

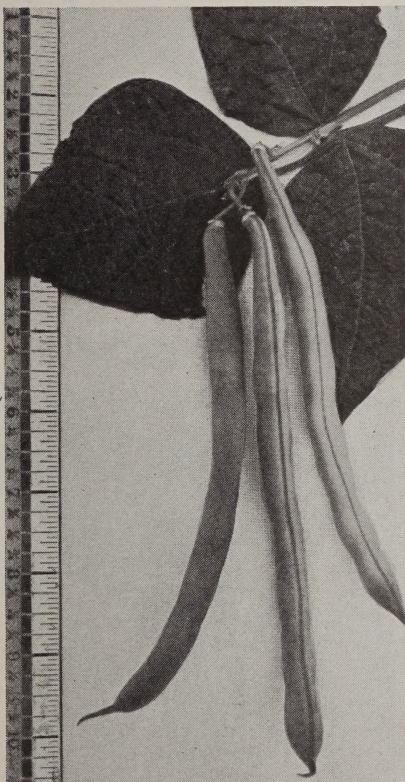
A popular variety to shell for home and market garden. Most attractive of the Horticultural family. Plant is erect and compact with a tendency to throw out runners. Pods are prolific, 6 to 8 inches long straight, broad, marked with deep carmine, stringy and fibrous. The shelled beans are pinkish buff color, mottled and streaked with ox-blood. 68 days.

**Giant Stringless Green Pod**

Very desirable for canning as well as for the home and market garden. Plants large, hardy and productive. Pods medium green, 6 to 6½ inches long, ¾ inch thick, round, very fleshy, brittle and stringless. Seeds yellowish brown. 53 days.

**PLENTIFUL**

This outstanding new bean is similar to Bountiful but superior in many respects. Pods are longer, thicker, darker green, more tender,

**TENDERGREEN BEANS****PLENTIFUL BEANS**

better flavor. Unusually productive. It is free from strings and fibre. Records show it is resistant to two of the most troublesome forms of rust and outyielded the Bountiful. One of the All-American selections in 1938. Seed black. 50 days.

**STREAMLINER**

Pods attractive light green, 7 to 9 inches long, straight, flat, stringless and tender until full maturity. Bush 14 to 18 inches, erect, hardy, vigorous and productive over a long period. Seed white, suitable for dry beans. 48 to 52 days.

**TENDERGREEN**

A new early, round podded variety of superior quality. Plants are unusually vigorous and productive. Pods are 6½ to 7 inches long, straight, perfectly round, meaty, tender and absolutely stringless. Seeds are dark purple splashed with buff. 53 days.



### BEANS—POLE OR RUNNING VARIETIES

A packet of pole beans will plant 25 feet of row or about 15 hills; 1 pound will plant 100 hills. In this latitude do not plant before May 10th, in hills three to four feet apart, four to five seeds to a hill, 1 inch deep. Use cedar or similar rough poles seven to eight feet long.

#### Kentucky Wonder, Green (Old Homestead)

This is the most popular of all pole beans, vigorous and productive, bearing its pods in large clusters. Pods are dark green, round and long, measuring 9 to 10 inches. They are always stringless as snaps and never become tough. Seeds dun colored. 65 days.

#### London Horticultural or Speckled Cranberry

One of the best of the horticultural varieties as a general purpose late green shell bean. Hardy and productive. Pods 5 to 6 inches long, straight, flat, stringless, dark green at snap stage, becoming yellowish green splashed with red at green shell stage. Seeds are flesh colored splashed with red. Matures as snaps 70 days, green shell beans 80 days.

## LIMA BEANS

A packet of bush lima beans will plant 20 feet of row; a pound 150 feet; 60 lbs. per acre. A pound of pole lima beans will plant about 100 hills.

**CULTURE.** More tender than snap beans, so cannot be planted as early. Sow seed edgewise, eye down, and cover one inch. Plant bush lima beans in rows 2½ feet apart, placing seed 6 inches apart. Pole lima beans are grown in hills three feet apart in rows four feet apart.

#### Burpee's Improved Bush

Plants large and heavily productive. Pods 4½ to 5 inches long, 1⅛ inches wide, ⅝ inch thick, usually contain 4 large thick beans. Seeds greenish white. 75 days.

#### FORDHOOK BUSH LIMA

The best of the dwarf limas and by far the most popular. Plants large, erect and heavily productive. Pods 4½ inches long, 1¼ inches wide, ½ inch thick, containing 3 to 4 large, plump beans of the highest quality. Seeds white. 75 days.

#### King of the Garden, Pole Lima

Vines vigorous and productive, a good climber. Pods 6 inches long containing 4 or 5 very large white beans of the finest quality. 85 days.

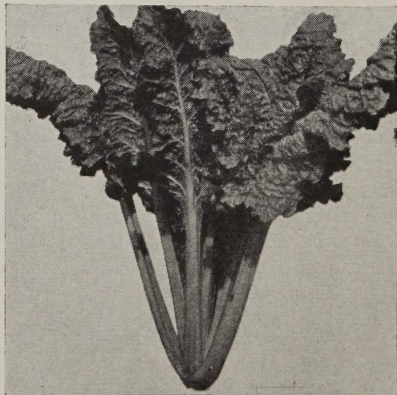
## SWISS CHARD

A packet will sow 25 feet of row; an ounce 100 feet.

The tops of this beet are used for greens like spinach and the succulent stalks and midribs may be prepared in the same way as asparagus. The plants are cultivated like beets except that they should be thinned to 8 to 10 inches apart. If only the outer leaves are gathered, the inner leaves will continue to grow and repeated pickings can be made.

#### FORDHOOK GIANT

A tall sturdy variety which combines the good points of Lucullus and Large Ribbed White. Leaves broad, heavily crumpled, dark green, attractive. Ribs thick, white, fully 2½ inches broad.



LUCULLUS SWISS CHARD

**SWISS CHARD — (Continued)**

**Lucullus** (See Photo Page 4)

The fleshy crumpled leaves of this variety make very choice greens. The plant grows erect with rounded finely ribbed stalks. Foliage light yellowish green.

**Large Ribbed White** (Silver Leaf)

The leaves are broad, somewhat waved but smooth dark glossy green in color with a broad white rib. The stalks are broad and flattened but tender and succulent.



DETROIT DARK RED BEET

**BEETS**

A packet will sow 25 feet of row; an ounce 100 feet; four to eight pounds will sow an acre.

**CULTURE.** Best results are obtained on deep rich sandy loam but nearly all types of soil will produce a good crop if sufficiently fertilized and properly tilled. Sow in drills 18 to 24 inches apart in well worked soil and cover about an inch deep. Thin to about  $\frac{1}{2}$  inch apart when the plants are an inch tall. When they have grown 5 to 6 inches, the alternate plants in the row may be pulled and used for greens. This can be repeated as often as the roots touch in the rows or until they reach a good table size. Beets are usually most tender and succulent when about two inches in diameter. By planting at intervals of two to three weeks until July, greens and beets will be supplied regularly until late fall. The roots from the later plantings may be stored and kept for winter use.

**Crosby's Egyptian**

An extra early variety for home and market garden use. Tops medium size, collar small. Roots flattened globe in shape with small tap root. Flesh deep purplish red zoned with a lighter shade, crisp and tender. 50 to 55 days.



## BEETS—(Continued)

### DETROIT DARK RED—Short Top (See Photo Page 5)

The standard of excellence in table beets for home use, truckers, produce shippers and canners. Tops small and erect. Roots globe shaped, smooth and uniform with small tap root. Flesh dark red with zones so inconspicuous as to be hardly distinguishable; remains tender and sweet and of highest quality until the roots are full grown. This is an ideal bunching beet because of the small top, even size, color and shape. 52 to 55 days.

### EARLY WONDER

Valuable for home and market gardeners as a first early variety. Tops small. Roots flattened globe shape with small collar and tap root. We consider this dark red beet without doubt the finest early beet. 50 to 55 days.

### GREEN TOP BUNCHING

Early, extremely attractive, flesh finer and less fiber than most bunching beets. Erect, medium sized tops, foliage attractive green that does not turn red or brown in fall. Roots round, smooth, slightly flattened when mature, flesh bright blood red. 56 to 58 days.

### NEW YORK CANNER

A selection of Detroit Dark Red used extensively by canners. Roots are globe shape with small tap root, interior color blood red, excellent quality. The tops are dark green, tinged with red, and one-third taller than our Detroit Dark Red. Gives a large tonnage per acre and will stand tender and in good condition over a long period. 56 to 58 days.

### TALL TOP EARLY WONDER

Similar to the old strains but produces larger tops and for this reason is much preferred as a bunching beet. 58 to 60 days.

## BEETS, MANGEL WURZEL

One ounce will sow 100 feet of row; four to five pounds will sow an acre.

The roots give an enormous yield of valuable stock feed. Sow seed early in the spring 1 inch apart in rows  $2\frac{1}{2}$  feet apart, covering  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inches deep. Cultivate frequently. When the plants are 3 inches high, thin to about 10 inches apart.

### Giant Feeding Sugar (or Half Sugar Mangel)

Intermediate in size between the large mangels and the sugar beets. The roots are white with bronze green tops, oval in shape and grow to a large size, half out of the ground. The roots contain a higher percentage of sugar and are therefore more valuable for feeding than the larger and coarser mangels.

### Mammoth Long Red

The best cropper of all the mangels yielding from 30 to 50 tons to the acre. Has produced the largest yields at the field trials held at Cornell University. Roots are extremely large, quite long and grow well out of the ground. The quality of the roots for feeding value is high. Color light red, flesh white with rose tinge.

### Sludstrup

This mangel according to tests made by the Danish Government will produce more actual food per acre than any other variety of mangels now grown. The roots grow to a very large size and more than half above the ground. Skin orange colored, flesh white with faint yellow tinge.



## BROCCOLI

A packet will produce about 200 plants; an ounce about 3000.



EARLY SPROUTING ITALIAN BROCCOLI

### EARLY SPROUTING ITALIAN

This tall branching plant forms a compact central head of bluish green flower buds resembling a loose head of cauliflower. When the central head is removed, small heads on offset branches develop throughout the season. The small heads with stems are cut off and served in the same way as asparagus. For early use, sow in hot bed or seed may be sown out of doors in May. Set the plants about 18 inches apart in rows  $2\frac{1}{2}$  feet apart.

## BRUSSELS SPROUTS

A packet will produce about 200 plants; an ounce about 3000.

Grow and cultivate the same as cabbage, except that the leaves should be broken off the stem in the fall which gives the little heads more room to grow. The small heads are the edible part and are more tender and delicious than cabbage.

**LONG ISLAND IMPROVED—Semi Dwarf**—Our own selected and greatly improved strain of Brussel Sprouts. The solid sprouts wind in perfect spirals around the semi-dwarf stem. Quality unequalled in any other type.

## CABBAGE

A packet will produce about 200 plants; an ounce about 2000 plants; four ounces will produce plants for an acre. Set plants 18 inches apart in rows 2 to  $2\frac{1}{2}$  feet apart.

For early cabbage in Northern localities, plants may be started indoors or under glass in February or March. They should be spaced three inches apart each way when pricked out into boxes and should be gradually hardened by exposure to cooler outdoor conditions. They may be transplanted in the open as soon as the ground can be properly prepared. Medium Early, Late Autumn and Winter varieties may be sown outside and the plants transplanted as soon as large enough. For many years we have devoted special care to the production of cabbage. We feel justly proud of the record our seed has made.

## CABBAGE—(Continued)

### BALLHEAD SUPREME (See Photo Page 11)

A large type late Danish cabbage. Heads, round, solid, uniform, very attractive green outer leaves with true Danish tinge. A little earlier than Penn State and preferred by growers who do not want a slightly flattened head.

### COPENHAGEN MARKET, Earliest Strain

Next to the Golden Acre, the earliest round-headed cabbage. Heads exceptionally large for so early a variety, very solid and uniform and of excellent quality. A valuable early kraut variety. We consider our strain superior in earliness and productiveness to any other on the market.

### COPENHAGEN MARKET (INTERMEDIATE)

It is 10 days to 2 weeks later than our early strain, gives larger tonnage for kraut purposes. Heads very solid and will stand much longer than most strains of Copenhagen.

### DANISH BALLHEAD—HOLLANDER TYPE (See Photo Page 9)

Plants smaller than many types of Danish, allowing closer planting. Heads spherical, weight 4 to 5 lbs., unusually firm and solid. Short stemmed. Keeps well in storage. Meets the demand of critical markets for bagged cabbage of uniform size and high quality.

### DANISH BALLHEAD—NEW YORK TYPE

Heads slightly flattened, solid, weight 5 to 6 lbs. but often weigh up to 10 lbs. Medium stem, keeps well in storage. Excellent quality.



EARLY SENECA CABBAGE

**CABBAGE—(Continued)****EARLY SENECA** (See Photo Page 8)

Copenhagen type, heads round but more compact and ribs narrower than most strains. Heads up solid when young for early shipment and when left for larger kraut cabbage will weigh 5 to 6 lbs.



DANISH BALLHEAD—HOLLANDER TYPE

**Glory of Enkhuizen**

73 to 80 days. One of the best varieties for medium early or main crop. Heads are large and globular, weighing 8 to 10 lbs. Matures only about a week later than Copenhagen Market. Stem medium short.

**GOLDEN ACRE**

The earliest cabbage in cultivation. Heads uniformly round, attractive and of excellent quality. Gardeners who aim to take advantage of the early market will find our Golden Acre earlier than other strains offered and a money maker.

**GOLDEN ACRE—Yellows Resistant Strain**

A day or so later than Golden Acre. A fine strain, very uniform for size and shape.

**GREEN ACRE**

Golden Acre type but larger and more attractive shade of green. Much fresher appearance when marketed. Just a few days later than our Golden Acre.

**Mammoth Rock Red**

90 days. The best, largest and surest heading red cabbage. An excellent winter keeper. Heads large, round, very solid and deep purplish red.

**MARION MARKET (Yellows Resistant)**

75-80 days. A Yellows Resistant strain of Copenhagen Market. Plants are larger but not quite so early or uniform in type as the Copenhagen Market but having the round head and crisp tenderness of the parent cabbage. Will produce a normal crop on "yellows" infected soil where non-resistant strain fail completely.

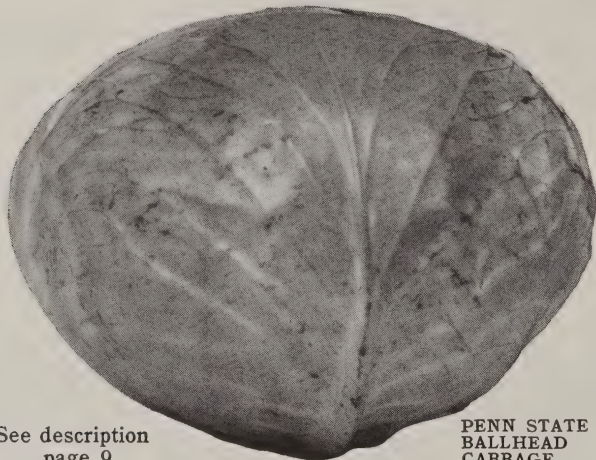
**MID-SEASON MARKET**

73 days. Unsurpassed in quality, highly recommended for the home and market garden and for kraut. Heads large, globe shaped, 8 to 9 inches in diameter, average weight about 7 lbs. Stem short. Similar to Glory of Enkhuizen.

**PENN STATE BALLHEAD** (See Photo Page 10)

An ever increasing favorite with cabbage growers. Heads slightly flattened, very solid and keeps well in storage. Our seed is produced directly from stock seed secured each year from Pennsylvania State College. See Photo page 10



**CABBAGE — (Continued)**

See description  
page 9

**PENN STATE  
BALLHEAD  
CABBAGE**

**SAVOY CHIEFTAIN**

An All-American Winner in 1938, Chieftain is an excellent strain for market garden, shipping or home garden. Is earlier than most of the standard varieties. Leaves are rounded, broad, dark olive green and very closely savoyed. Heads are medium large, thick, rounded at top, flat at base, firm with cap leaves well overlapping. Heads stand a long time before cracking. This variety is not resistant to yellows.

**Wisconsin No. 8, Yellows Resistant**

As the name implies this variety is recommended only for soils infested with the disease called "Yellows" and will produce heavy yields where other varieties fail completely. Similar in type to our Danish Ballhead and an excellent late winter keeper.



**SAVOY CHIEFTAIN CABBAGE**

**CABBAGE— (Continued)****WISCONSIN ALL SEASONS—Yellows Resistant.**

90 to 95 days. Heads large, 10 to 12 inches across, 9 inches deep, weight 9 to 10 lbs. Slightly coarser than standard All Seasons. Used for kraut but valuable for winter keeping.

**BALLHEAD SUPREME CABBAGE****CHINESE or CELERY CABBAGE**

This vegetable originated in China, belongs to the cabbage family although the heads resemble celery in shape. In the raw state the flavor is superior to cabbage and is becoming increasingly popular as a salad vegetable. Plant the seed outdoors not earlier than July 1st in rows  $2\frac{1}{2}$  feet apart and thin to 16 to 18 inches apart. If sown too early it runs to seed and is useless. Matures in 8 to 10 weeks. 1 oz. will sow 200 feet of row.

**CHIHILI**

**Earliest and surest heading of the Chinese varieties.** Plant of upright growth producing long, solid, white heads nearly two feet in length, crisp, sweet and tender.

N.B. As a rule Chinese Cabbage is not a success if transplanted. To get a thin stand mix the Chinese Cabbage with equal parts of rape or any seed of similar size that has first been thoroughly baked.

**CARDOON****LARGE SMOOTH**

The stalks require blanching and are raised very much like celery. Ready for use in late fall and winter.

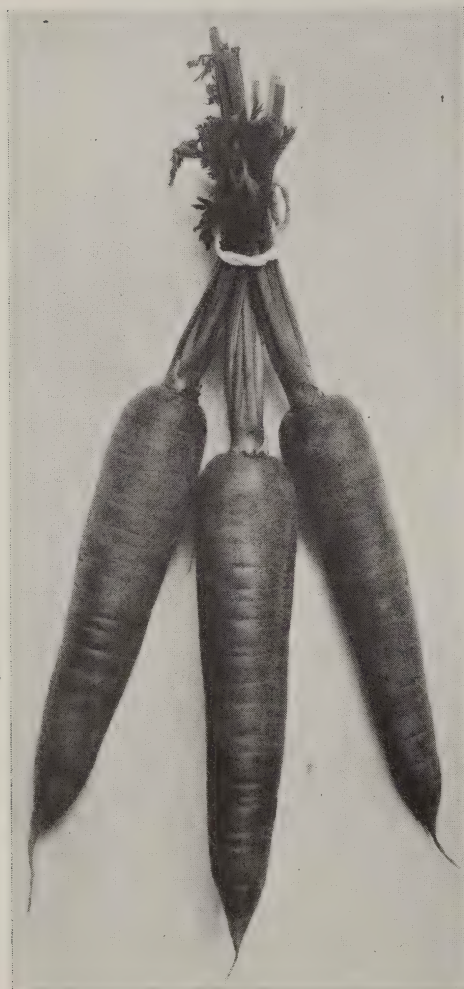
Tender and richly flavored, blanches easily and makes an attractive appearance.



## CARROTS

One packet will sow 25 feet of row; one ounce 200 feet; 2 to 3 lbs. will sow an acre.

The carrot is one of the most wholesome and nutritious of our garden roots and deserves to be more extensively used both for culinary and stock feeding purposes. They require about the same simple care as beets. Freshly manured soil often causes divided roots and it is therefore best to plant in soil that has been richly fertilized the previous season. Plant the seed  $\frac{1}{2}$  inch deep in loose well prepared soil in rows 16 to 24 inches apart. Cultivate as soon as the plants are well established and thin to 2 or 4 inches in the row according to the size of the variety. Plantings may be made from early spring to June 15th. For winter storage the later date is advisable.



IMPERATOR CARROT

### Danvers Half Long

Very productive and popular for home and market garden. Also valuable for stock feeding and as a shipping carrot. Roots are longer and more tapering than the Chantenay and about 5 days later in maturity.

### GUNSON'S SPECIAL BUNCHING NO. 1

Roots are cylindrical, stump rooted, crown high with sloping shoulder, deep orange color. Quite similar to Nantes but have a slightly stronger top, desirable for bunching.

### HUTCHINSON

A variety very popular in New England. Very productive, roots 8 to 10 inches long, carrying its size nearly the whole length. Stump rooted, bright orange color. Grows slightly out of the ground.

### IMPERATOR

This new variety is a long tapering carrot. Roots are smooth, deep rich orange with sloping shoulders. Flesh rich orange color, practically coreless, fine texture. Tops medium but strong enough for good bunching. This is the variety coming into our markets from California and several other states.

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I have had a very fine crop from your seed this year (Early Snowball No. 25 cauliflower) and want some for next year.

—Frank L. Kleis, Hamburg, N. Y.

I am very pleased with your seeds, have had good crops.

—E. P. Healy, Mantua, Ohio.



**CARROTS—(Continued)****NANTES CARROT****RUBY DANVERS**

Roots are not quite as large or as long as the older strains of Danvers but smoother, better exterior color and a decided improvement in interior color. This variety will appeal to trade demanding carrots of the Danvers and Imperator type.

**Touchon**

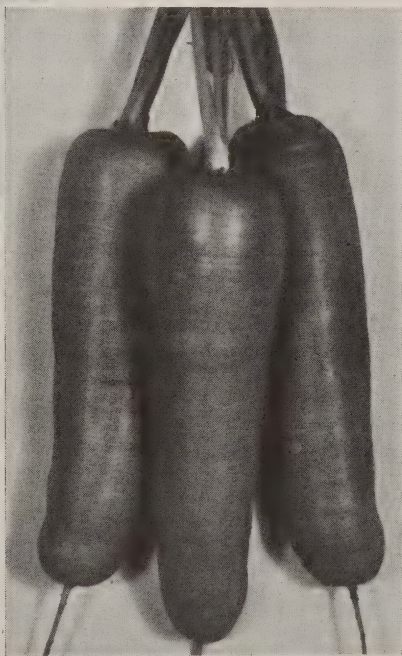
A fine coreless carrot, roots smooth, 6 to 8 inches long, 1 to 1½ inches thick, cylindrical, stump rooted. The tops sufficiently strong for bunching so that it can be recommended for both bunching and for basket carrots.

**NANTES**

One of the best "coreless" varieties and very popular as a bunching carrot. Tops small; roots bright orange, 6 to 8 inches long, 1¼ inches thick, cylindrical, stump rooted. A few days earlier than Chantenay. Quality unsurpassed.

**LONG CHANTENAY**

This new strain is 1½ to 2 inches longer than the regular Chantenay or Red Cored Chantenay. Recommended for growing on muck lands or any soils where regular strains of Chantenay grow somewhat short. Also desirable for bunching for markets demanding the Chantenay type.

**LONG CHANTENAY CARROT**


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I received the seed in good order and they are the best seeds I have used in 50 years—W. E. Martin, Canton, Ohio.

## CARROTS — (Continued)

### Red Cored Chantenay

A distinct improvement over the well known Chantenay. Roots  $5\frac{1}{2}$  to 6 inches long and  $2\frac{1}{4}$  inches thick at the shoulder, tapered, stumprooted. Flesh reddish orange, fine grained, tender and delicious flavor. Roots are evenly stumped, free from large eyes and side rootlets.

I am thanking you for your courtesy. I have used your seeds for many years and have never had a crop failure yet.

—Ernest F. Kilbourne, Wassaic, N. Y.

The seeds were fine, we certainly have made good from them. We bought some of our seeds from another place and they are not as good as the seeds from your company.

—Mrs. Bruce Mosher, Armada, Mich.



RED CORED CHANTENAY CARROT

## CAULIFLOWER

A packet will produce about 200 plants; an ounce about 4000 plants.

**CULTURE.** For spring or early summer crop sow in March or early in April in hotbed and transplant to cold frame when sufficiently large, and to the open ground as soon as danger of hard freezing is over. The plants will endure a light frost. The soil for cauliflower should be like that for cabbage but it is better if made richer than is ordinarily used for that crop. For late crop sow at the same time as for late cabbage. Cauliflower heads must be protected from sunlight to obtain the desirable white curd. This is accomplished by gathering the tops of the leaves together loosely as soon as the heads begin to form. In shutting off the light, it is important not to cramp the heads.

### EARLY SNOWBALL NO. 25

Extremely early and the most popular variety for greenhouse forcing and early markets. Excellent also for main crop if planted late. Heads snow white, deep, smooth and compact. The standard of excellence in cauliflower.

### EARLY SNOWBALL NO. 25 (See Photo Page 15)

Much more uniform than our original strain of Early Snowball and earlier. Heads are large, very deep, firm and pure white. Plants are large, with ample foliage. Exceptionally fine quality.

### SUPERBA

A larger, earlier and better Cauliflower of the Snowball type. It heads so evenly that the entire crop can be harvested before ordinary varieties are ready. It excels all Snowball and Erfurt Cauliflower for vigor and freedom from disease and produces first grade No. 1 heads even under adverse growing conditions when most other varieties cut largely second grade heads. For the reason that the crop heads up practically all at one time, it should not be used for large main crop plantings unless planted in succession. Produces beautiful, round, pure white heads with smooth, solid curds.





## EARLY SNOWBALL No. 25 CAULIFLOWER

## CELERY

A packet will produce 400 to 500 plants, an ounce 7000 to 8000 plants.

**CULTURE.** Sow the seed (which is slow to germinate) in shallow boxes, or in a finely prepared seed bed out of doors. See to it that seed is not covered too deep, and that bed *is kept moist*, almost wet, until the seeds germinate, as plenty of moisture is essential. When about three inches high, thin out and transplant four inches apart. In June or July transplant 6 to 8 inches apart in rows three feet apart. To blanch, draw earth around the plants, or boards or paper may be used.

### CORNELL NO. 6

A yellow self-blanching type developed by Dr. Thompson of Cornell University from a cross of the Old Golden Self Blanching with Giant Pascal. Height 22 to 24 inches, thick fleshy stalks 7 to 8 inches to joint. Can be sown earlier than Cornell No. 19. Yellows Resistant.

### CORNELL NO. 19 (See Photo Page 16)

A yellow self-blanching type with the thick fleshy stalk and other marks of quality of the Giant Pascal. Developed by Dr. Emerson of Cornell University from a cross of the Old Golden Self Blanching with Giant Pascal. Height 22 to 26 inches. Length of stalk to joint 7 to 9 inches. Recommended for main crop. Produces seeders if planted too early. Yellows resistant.

### Columbia

Resembles Golden Self Blanching in growth and appearance but is a green celery, does not blanch so readily and keeps longer. Valuable for early winter market and keeps well in storage. Nutty flavor.

### Easy Blanching

An early green celery, popular for both home and market garden. A vigorous grower, erect, compact and easy to handle. Blanches easily and a good keeper. Stalks thick, solid and of a rich nutty flavor.



## CELERY—(Continued)

### EARLY GREEN

This is a new green celery of extra high quality. Foliage is similar to Golden Plume type but is a light green in color. The height of Early Green is 22 to 24 inches with edible stalk 8 to 10 inches to first joint. Stems are broad at base, thick, rounded at upper end. The hearts are very full, blanch to a creamy yellow while the outer stems blanch to a delicate pale green, crisp, most delicious flavor and free from strings. Has been resistant to Fusarium Yellows in a number of trials.



CORNELL No. 19 CELERY

### GOLDEN PLUME YELLOWS RESISTANT

This strain of Golden Plume or Wonderful has proven highly resistant to yellows. Plant compact, full hearted, 24 to 25 inches tall, edible stalks 8 to 9 inches. Not as heavy as either our Old Type Wonderful or Gunson's Special. Recommended only for growers who require a yellows resistant strain.

### Golden Self Blanching, Improved Large Early

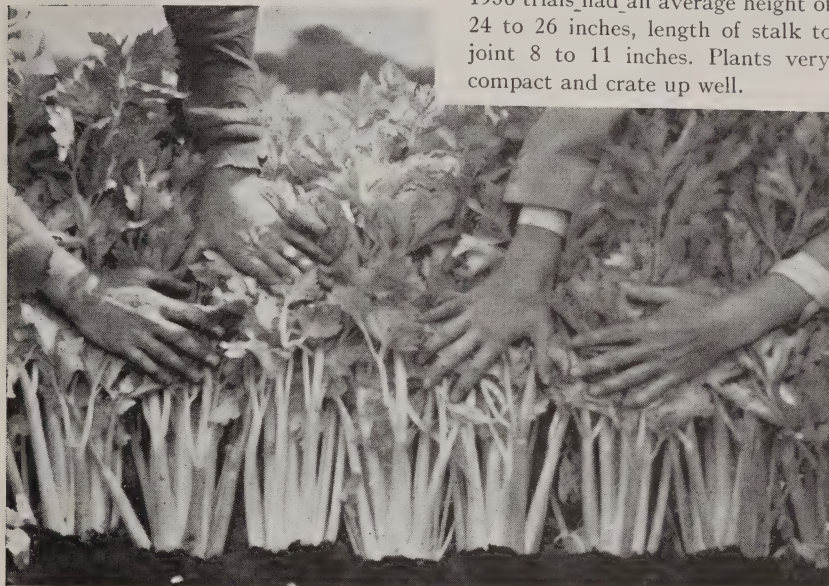
Earlier than the dwarf variety, more vigorous, resists blight better and grows one-fourth taller. Popular in many sections.

### GUNSON'S SPECIAL (Tall Golden Plume) (See Photo page 17)

A selection of the Golden Plume or Wonderful. In our 1935 and 1936 trials this celery was 23 to 26 inches over all with length to joint of  $8\frac{1}{2}$  to 10 inches. Recommended for growers wanting a tall early strain of Wonderful. Growers in this state are pleased with this strain. It is full hearted and has height with no loss in girth so that it crates up well.

**CELERY — (Continued)****GOLDEN SELF BLANCHING NO. 50**

A special selection of the Old Type Golden with greater height and length of edible stalk. Do not confuse this with the Improved Golden Self Blanching which is earlier and more slender. This fine new strain in our 1935 and 1936 trials had an average height of 24 to 26 inches, length of stalk to joint 8 to 11 inches. Plants very compact and crate up well.



GUNSON'S SPECIAL CELERY

**LATE GOLDEN YELLOWS RESISTANT**

Similar to Old Golden Self Blanching but taller and **RESISTANT TO YELLOWS**. Tops darker green and more erect. Plant is compact, base blocky. Height overall 22 to 27 inches, depending on location and conditions.

**UTAH NO. 6 (Utah Pascal) (Green)**

This new strain of Utah Pascal is earlier and easier to blanch than most types. Height 26 to 28 inches, very compact, excellent heart, stalks  $8\frac{1}{2}$  to 9 inches to joint. Stems very smooth ribbed, heavy, rounded with narrow channels. Most beautiful white when blanched, very crisp and wonderful flavor.

**WONDERFUL NO. 33**

A beautiful type of Wonderful or Golden Plume. About in season with Gunson's Special but stands much longer. It has thicker, smoother and better quality edible stems than other strains of Plume or Wonderful. Plants are upright, compact, ample girth and full hearts. While it is early and blanches readily to a deep clear cream, we again repeat that it stands up much longer than other strains of this variety. In our trials in various sections and under various conditions height ranged from 22 to 25 inches.

**WONDERFUL—GUNSON'S DWARF ORIGINAL STRAIN**

Early, stocky, full hearted, with thick solid stalks. For a taller, early strain of Wonderful recommend **Gunson's Special**.



## CELERIAC or Turnip Rooted Celery

**CULTURE.** Sow the seed at the same season and give the same treatment as common celery. Transplant the young plants to moist, rich soil, in rows two feet apart and six inches apart in the row. Give thorough culture. As the roots are the edible portion of this vegetable, it is not necessary to earth up or "handle" it. After the roots have attained a diameter of two inches or over, they will be fit for use. To keep through winter, pack in damp earth or sand and put in the cellar, or leave out of doors, covering with earth and straw, like beets or carrots.

### Large Smooth Prague

An improved form of turnip-rooted celery, producing large and smooth roots, which are almost round, and with very few side roots. Plants vigorous with large deep green foliage.

## CHICORY

### LARGE ROOTED OR COFFEE

The roots are used as a substitute for coffee and the leaves may be used for salad. Our improved strain makes large, smooth, short white roots.

### Witloof or French Endive

The leaves and stems blanch easily and make a popular winter salad. Sow seed in May or June, producing roots which when taken up, trimmed and placed in sand in a warm, dark place, will throw out large tender white sprouts which are used as salad. A packet will produce 300 roots, an ounce 3000 to 4000 roots.

## COLLARDS

A packet will produce about 250 plants; an ounce about 2500 plants; four ounces sufficient plants to set an acre.

**CULTURE.** Sow seed like cabbage to be transplanted in rows  $2\frac{1}{2}$  feet apart, allowing 24 to 30 inches between plants.

### GEORGIA SOUTHERN or CREOLE

A tall, loose-leaved, non-heading form of the cabbage family, grown for greens. Plant 2 to 3 feet high, erect, spreading, forming a loose cluster or head of tender leaves.

## SWEET CORN

A packet will plant 40 hills; one pound about 400 hills; 6 to 8 pounds will plant an acre.

Warm weather, rich soil and moderate moisture are the ideal conditions for corn but a satisfactory crop can be grown in any garden if the soil is deeply and thoroughly worked before planting. Seed may be planted either in rows or hills. If in rows, they should be  $2\frac{1}{2}$  to 4 feet apart depending on the height of the variety and the seed planted at the rate of 5 or 6 to a foot and covered about 2 inches. When plants are 4 or 5 inches tall, thin from 8 to 12 inches apart and keep well hoed until the ears are set. If in hills plant 5 or 6 seeds per hill and space the hills 3 feet apart each way.

Sweet corns listed below are in order of maturity for green corn. Records are from our trials planted in June. If planted earlier they might require a few days longer.

### SWEET CORN — (Open Pollinated)

Golden Early Market	62 days	Whipple's Early Yellow	70 days
Early Sunshine	68 days	Gunson's Special Golden Bantam	72 days
Golden Bantam	70 days	Bantam Evergreen	78 days
		Stowell's Evergreen	90 days

### Bantam Evergreen

Medium early, the result of a direct cross between Golden Bantam and Stowell's Evergreen. Ears large,  $7\frac{1}{2}$  to 8 inches long with 14 to 18 rows. Stalks 6 to 7 feet tall. A rich golden cream in color, excellent flavor and remains in table condition a long time.

**SWEET CORN OPEN POLLINATED—(Continued)****EARLY SUNSHINE**

An excellent early yellow sweet corn. Ears of good size, usually 7 to 9 inches, 10 to 12 rowed. Kernels medium broad, golden yellow.

**Golden Bantam**

An early variety of delicious flavor. Our strain is not so dwarf as the original. Ears about 8 inches, 8 to 10 rowed, rich golden yellow.

**GOLDEN EARLY MARKET (Gill's)**

A splendid extra early yellow corn, producing ears of excellent quality. Ears 7 inches long with 12 rows. In our recent trials it was ready for the table in 62 days. Ears have strong husks. Kernels golden yellow and good flavor. Very profitable for market gardeners.



**GUNSON'S SPECIAL GOLDEN BANTAM SWEET CORN**

**GUNSON'S SPECIAL GOLDEN BANTAM**

A special selection that is taking first place with gardeners having a critical sweet corn trade. Remains in good market condition much longer than the old type Bantam and very much superior in quality. In trials conducted by the Connecticut Agriculture Experiment Station this corn produced the remarkable yield of 14,000 marketable ears per acre. Ears are considerably larger in size than the regular Golden Bantam, 10 to 16 rowed, color rich golden yellow, tender and delicious. We consider this corn the acme of perfection.

**Stowell's Evergreen**

The standard late or main crop variety, very valuable for canning and grown extensively for the market. It is hardy and productive, very tender and sweet and remains in condition a long time. Our stock has been carefully grown and selected to avoid the tendency to a shorter grain and deterioration in the Evergreen character in this best known of all late varieties.



**SWEET CORN OPEN POLLINATED — (Continued)****Whipple's Early Yellow**

A new yellow sweet corn, maturing about the same time as Golden Bantam but with larger ears. Stalks 6 feet tall. Ears 7 to 8 inches long, 14 rowed; kernels broad, deep and of excellent flavor.

**SWEET CORN—Hybrid**

The seed of Hybrid sweet corn is produced each year by crossing. Seed from plantings of Hybrid Sweet Corn should not be saved. The crosses must be made each year otherwise they will break down.

Spancross 4.13	62 days	Bantam Cross 92.28	72 days
Marcross 13.6	65 days	Kingscrot E-5	72 days
Carmelcross 13.39	68 days	Golden Cross Bantam	78 days

**BANTAM CROSS 92.28**

One week earlier than Golden Cross Bantam. Ears 12 rowed, slimmer and longer than Golden Cross. A new strain of Bantam Hybrid that will meet the demands of gardeners wanting an attractive corn of quality and earlier than Golden Cross.

**CARMELCROSS 13.39**

Early mid-season type, maturing 3 to 4 days later than Marcross. Height of plants 6 to 7 feet. Ears 7½ to 8 inches long with 12 to 14 rows of beautiful yellow kernels of excellent quality. Highly resistant to wilt.



GOLDEN CROSS BANTAM HYBRID

**GOLDEN CROSS BANTAM**

This is one of the hardy disease resistant varieties which has produced excellent crops in localities where bacterial wilt is prevalent. Stalks six feet tall, ears 8 inches, 10 to 14 rows of rich, well filled yellow kernels. Remains in edible condition over a long period and quality unsurpassed.

The kernels of corn when dry are quite small usually 220 per ounce. Care should be taken not to plant too thick. This is a true hybrid and the crop grown from this seed should not be used for planting another year.

**SWEET CORN—HYBRID—(Continued)**

KINGSCROST E-5—12 ROW BANTAM

**KINGSCROFT E-5—12 Row Bantam**

This hybrid matures a few days earlier than Golden Cross but has the same general characteristics. Ears  $7\frac{1}{2}$  inches, mostly 12 rowed, rich yellow color, plants 6 feet high and very vigorous grower. A single grain will often produce three or more stalks all bearing well filled ears. The dry grain is small and care should be taken not to plant too thick. The husks are attractive light green, corn is extra tender, a rich creamy yellow and most delicious. As this is a true hybrid the crop grown from this seed should not be used for planting another year.



MARCROSS 13.6

**MARCROSS 13.6**

Matures 3 to 4 days later than Spancross. Height of plants 5 to 6 feet. Ears 7 to 8 inches long, mostly 12 rowed with light yellow kernels of good quality. Wilt resistant. We consider this the best of the new early hybrids.



**SWEET CORN — HYBRID — (Continued)****SPANCROSS 4.13**

Extremely early yellow hybrid. Wilt resistant and quite resistant to cold. Height of plants 4 to 5 feet. Ears  $6\frac{1}{2}$  to 7 inches long with 10 to 12 rows of yellow kernels of good quality.

The above list of hybrids will give a complete succession of maturity.

**POP CORN****Japanese Hulless**

Known also as Australian, Tom Thumb, etc. A dwarf variety producing a good yield of very thick ears averaging about 4 inches long. A sure popper. When popped is large, tender, delicious and free from hull.

**LARGE GIANT YELLOW**

This variety is used by most popcorn vendors. Makes large creamy kernels when popped. Ears 5 to 6 inches, stalks 6 to 7 feet. Matures in 100 days.

**White Rice**

A very handsome and prolific variety. Ears short; kernels long, pointed and resemble rice; color white. Probably no variety of pop corn is superior to this for parching.

**CORN SALAD or Lamb's Lettuce**

This small salad is used during the winter and spring months as a substitute for lettuce and is also cooked and used like spinach. In warm weather the plants will mature in four to six weeks. During August and September sow the seed in shallow drills about one foot apart. If the soil is dry it should be firmly pressed over the seed in order to secure prompt germination. On the approach of severe cold weather, cover with straw or coarse litter. The plants will also do well if the seed is sown very early in the spring and like most salad plants, are greatly improved if sown on very rich soil; indeed the ground can scarcely be made too rich for them.

**CRESS or Pepper Grass**

The seed should be sown in drills about 16 inches apart on very rich ground. Cover with about  $\frac{1}{2}$  inch of fine soil firmly pressed down. When well started thin the plants 4 to 6 inches apart in the row. It may be planted very early but repeated sowings about every two weeks are necessary to secure a succession. Keep off insects by dusting with Pyrethrum powder.

**Curled or Pepper Grass**

The frilled or curled leaves are used for garnishing. Its warm pungent taste is also an appetizing addition to lettuce. The plant makes a rapid growth to about 1 foot high.

**CUCUMBER**

A packet will plant about 25 hills, an ounce 100 hills or about 100 feet of row.  
2 lbs. of seed per acre.

**CULTURE.** Plant as soon in the spring as danger of frost is over and ground warm and mellow, in hills 4 feet apart each way. Place 6 to 8 seeds in a hill and cover  $\frac{1}{2}$  inch deep. When danger of bugs and worms is past, thin to four of the strongest plants in a hill. It is desirable to enrich the bottom of the hills with well rotted manure, which should be thoroughly mixed with the soil.

**Boston Pickling**

Popular for pickling and slicing. Fruits 6 to 7 inches long,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  inches thick, medium dark green, symmetrical, very slightly tapered. 60 days.

**Chicago Pickling**

Very popular with Market Gardeners. Fruits 6 to 7 inches long,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  inches thick, pointed at each end, with large and prominent spines. Color deep green. Extremely prolific and one of the best for those who want crisp coarsely spined pickles. 60 days.

**Early Fortune**

An excellent variety for slicing or shipping, producing very attractive fruits of rich dark green color. The fruits average uniformly about 9 inches long,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  inches thick, cylindrical *but* slightly tapered at ends. The seed cavity is small and the flesh thick, crisp and tender. Plants vigorous and productive. Recommended as one of the best shipping varieties ever produced. 66 days.

**CUCUMBER—(Continued)****Clark's Special**

An outstanding main crop, dark green, smooth, white spine variety. Fruits 9 inches long and very uniform. It holds its color and firmness well for shipping. 63 days.

**EMERALD QUEEN**

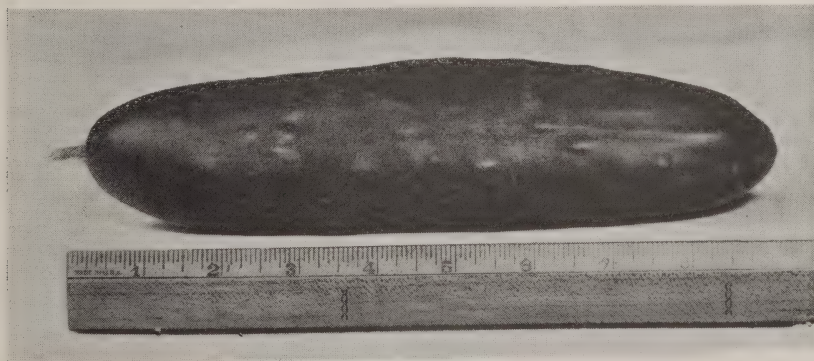
An excellent variety producing very uniform fruits, well rounded at ends, free of striping and tipping and deep green when ready for use. An ideal shipping cucumber recommended for greenhouses. Usual length eight inches and about  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inches in diameter.



EMERALD QUEEN CUCUMBER

**IMPROVED WHITE SPINE (Special)**

The most popular variety for localities growing for the dill pickle trade. Vines are thrifty, fruits very uniform in shape, medium green 7 to 8 inches long,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  inches thick. Remain firm and crisp a long time. 63 days.



JUBILEE CUCUMBER

**JUBILEE (White Spine) Long Dark Green**

A beautiful long, slender, dark green cucumber commanding a premium on critical markets. It is vigorous and productive. A fine slicing cucumber. Because of the excellent shape and intense color which is maintained longer than in any other variety, it is certain to be popular. Size  $12\frac{1}{2}$  x  $3\frac{1}{4}$  inches.



## CUCUMBER — (Continued)

### Klondike

A medium early white spined cucumber of handsome dark green color. Fruits 7 to 8 inches long, 2½ inches thick, very uniform in size and shape. Excellent for slicing and a splendid shipping sort. 64 days.

### NATIONAL PICKLING

A very uniform and valuable black spined variety recommended only for the small pickles and small dills. Fruits straight, symmetrical, square ends, about 6 inches long when mature. 50 days.

### STRAIGHT-8

A fine shipping cucumber desirable for both home and market garden. This popular variety produces fruits about eight inches in length and about 1½ inches in diameter, well rounded at ends, deep green when ready to use and free from objectionable striping and tipping.

## DILL

A packet will sow 15 feet, an ounce 75 feet of row.

### MAMMOTH

An annual about 2 to 3 feet tall; chiefly grown for seed clusters used in making dill pickles.

## EGG PLANT

A packet will produce about 75 plants, an ounce about 2000 plants.

**CULTURE.** Egg Plant seed germinates slowly and should be started in strong heat, for in this, as in all sub-tropical plants, it is of importance to secure a rapid and continuous growth from the first, the plants never recovering from a check received when young. When the plants have formed two rough leaves, transplant to three or four inches apart. When the ground is warm, and all danger not only from frosts, but from cold nights is past, harden off the plants by gradual exposure to the sun and air, and decrease the supply of water, then *carefully* transplant into open ground, setting the plants two and a half feet apart.

### Black Beauty

The fruits are rich dark purple, large and symmetrical, maturing a little earlier than our Improved Large Purple but usually not quite as large. A very desirable sort for the market as the fruit holds its color a long time.

### Improved Large Purple (Spineless)

Plants large, spreading; foliage light green; fruit very large, oval; dark purple. Plants usually ripen four to eight large fruits. Bear in mind that our stock is *spineless*, which is a great advantage in handling.

## ENDIVE

A packet will sow 25 feet of row, an ounce 150 feet.

**CULTURE.** For early use sow about April 15th; for later supply in June or July in drills 14 to 18 inches apart. When well started thin the plants to 1 foot apart. When nearly full grown, tie the outer leaves together over the center in order to blanch the heart of the plant. By covering fresh plants every few days a succession may be kept up. Two or three successive plantings at intervals of a week or 10 days during July will provide endive for winter use. Just before killing frosts in the fall, dig the plants, being careful to take plenty of soil with roots and to avoid injury to the leaves. Pack the plants closely together, store them in the cellar and keep as dark as possible. In this way they will be self blanching and of finer quality than when tied and blanched out of doors.

### Broad Leaved Batavian or Escarolle

This variety has broad, thick, plain or slightly wrinkled leaves, forming a large head and is desirable for stews and soups, but if the outer leaves are gathered and tied at the top, the whole plant will blanch and may be used for salad.

### DEEP HEART FRINGED (See Photo Page 25)

This is an entirely new type of endive ranging between Full Heart and Green Curled. Is more upright in growth than either and leaves are broader than Green Curled. The color is nearly the same as Green Curled having the leaf edges as deeply cut and curled. The outer leaves turn upward and is much less likely to have bottom rot than other varieties. Hearts are well filled, compact, with an abundance of fine leaves which blanch to beautiful creamy yellow. Plants are usually 10 to 12 inches across and 8 inches deep.

**ENDIVE—(Continued)****FULL HEART**

A distinctly improved type of Broad Leaved Batavian. Large, thick, dark green leaves curled only on the edges. Forms a large compact head which blanches to a beautiful light yellow and is of the finest quality. Flavor very mild and without bitterness.

**DEEP HEART FRINGED ENDIVE****Large Green Curled—Pink Ribbed**

An early vigorous growing variety having the midribs of its outer leaves usually tinged with rose. The dense mass of finely cut leaves formed in the center, blanches readily to a rich cream color. Much used for salads.

**FENNEL or FINOCCHIO**

A packet will sow 25 feet of row, an ounce 150 feet.

**CULTURE.** Sow early in spring, in rich, well prepared soil, in drills two feet apart and cover one-fourth to one-half inch deep. When the plants are about two inches high thin to ten inches apart in the row. When half grown, if the plants are earthed up and treated as celery, the stems will be nearly as white, crisp and palatable. Hardy annual, two to four feet high.

**Florence**

A bulb like vegetable which is formed above the ground at the base of the leaf stalk if the plant is well grown. Blanched and boiled it has a slightly aromatic odor and pleasant taste. Plant very branching, upright with dense thread-like foliage. This is quite distinct from the common Sweet Fennel used for flavoring.



## FRENCH ENDIVE (See Chicory) KALE

A packet will sow 25 feet of row, an ounce 125 feet.

**BORECOLE, KALE and GERMAN GREENS** are general terms applied to those classes of cabbages that do not form heads, but are used in their open growth. Some of the varieties are the most tender and delicate of any of the cabbage family. They are hardy and are not injured by the frost.

**CULTURE.** As far north as New York they may be sown in September and treated like spinach or they may be planted and treated like late cabbage and will continue growing until very late in the season. In the south they will live and grow throughout the winter without protection. It is better not to cut or handle them when frozen, but if this is unavoidable, thaw them out in cold water. The young shoots which start up in the spring from the old stumps are very tender and make excellent greens.

### Dwarf Blue Curled or Scotch

A finely curled, spreading, low growing variety, very hardy and much used for greens. This sort, sometimes called Norfolk, is grown extensively in the south for shipment and is planted largely for the home garden. The leaves are long and attractive bright green. This sort is often used for garnishing.

### Siberian or Sprouts

A very hardy Kale of dwarf growth with broad thick leaves, plain in the center but coarsely cut and frilled on the edge. Plants have a spread of 3 feet or more.

## KOHL RABI

A packet will sow 25 feet of row, an ounce 150 feet.

The Kohl Rabi is a vegetable intermediate between the cabbage and turnip, and combines the flavor of each. The edible part is a turnip-shaped bulb formed by the enlargement of the stem. When used for the table this should be cut when quite small, as it is then very tender and delicate but if allowed to reach its full size it becomes tough and stringy.

**CULTURE.** Sow in light, rich soil as early as possible, in drills sixteen inches apart, and when well established, thin to six inches apart in the row. One or two plantings at intervals of ten days will give a succession until hot weather, when they fail to grow well; but plantings may be made the latter part of July for fall use.

### Early White Vienna

The best table sort if used when the bulbs are 2 inches in diameter. It matures very early and produces medium sized, light green bulbs with white flesh of excellent quality.

## LEEK

A packet will sow 25 feet of row; an ounce 125 feet.

This vegetable belongs to the onion family and is a favorite substitute for green onions in fall and winter. It is a tasty addition to soups and stews. Sow early in the spring in rows 12 to 15 inches apart, covering  $\frac{3}{4}$  inch deep. Thin the plants to 6 inches apart in the rows and draw the earth about them when cultivating. If very white and tender leeks are desired, transplant when about 6 inches tall to 4 inches apart in trenches 2 feet apart and gradually earth them up like celery.

### Large American Flag

The most extensively used and highly desirable variety of the strong growing type. Plants are dependable and easily cultivated in the home garden. Broad leaves, with rather short but very thick stems.

# LETTUCE

## HEADING VARIETIES

A packet will sow 25 feet of row; an ounce 150 feet.

**CULTURE.** Sow in seed bed as early in spring as the ground can be worked and at intervals thereafter. When plants have made 2 or 3 leaves, transplant into rows, 15 inches apart and 1 foot apart in the row. For early forcing, sow in hot-bed from commencement to middle of winter. Lettuce requires very rich, moist soil, and will do better when transplanted. For general crop, sow out doors as early in the spring as ground can be worked, in drills 18 inches apart and thin to 10 inches apart in the rows.



**WHITE BOSTON LETTUCE**

### **Big Boston, Special Select**

76 days. Especially valuable for summer and fall use outdoors and for forcing. In the eastern states is largely grown on muck ground for shipping to the large cities. Leaves comparatively smooth, glossy and crisp; color light green, sometimes tinged brown on the edges. Forms a well folded head, buttery yellow at the heart and of excellent quality.

### **Salamander, also called "Black Seeded Tennis Ball"**

70 days. Popular with Market Gardeners because it resists the hot sun and hot weather better than most other kinds. Forms large, solid heads, light green in color and of very fine quality and flavor.

### **WHITE BOSTON**

76 days. Similar in growth to the Big Boston but entirely light green in color without the brown tinge. Heads are solid, compact and of excellent quality. Our strain is the result of years of painstaking selecting and breeding and we believe is superior to any other strain on the market.



**LETTUCE—(Continued)**  
**HEADING VARIETIES "ICEBERG TYPES"**



IMPERIAL No. 44

**CAUTION**—All Iceberg types of lettuce are affected by conditions. Minor variations in temperature, nutrition, and moisture at critical periods may cause a particular strain to head well or poorly. Consequently, it is difficult to produce a strain well adapted to a wide range of conditions. The varieties we offer have been tried under the variable weather of Eastern States. It seems too great a risk to make large plantings of any one variety at one time. Successful growers make successive plantings.

**GREAT LAKES**

A cross of Brittle Ice with Imperial 615. With one of the same parents as Imperial 456 it has much the same appearance and is also recommended for midsummer plantings.

**IMPERIAL NO. 8**

A new head lettuce suitable for long distance shipping. Plants light green in color, forming very firm, crisp, round heads. A sure heading variety and in our tests to date has given very satisfactory results in several sections of New York State as an Iceberg type lettuce suitable for early or late planting on muck soil. Not recommended for mid-season planting.

**IMPERIAL NO. 44**

Excelled all other varieties of Iceberg types in New York State trials. Recommended for early planting for it has given a greater percentage of marketable heads than other varieties.

**IMPERIAL 456**

A cross of Brittle Ice with Imperial 152. This lettuce is more resistant to tipburn than older strains of Iceberg, therefore better adapted for mid-summer conditions in this State and similar sections. Due to the Brittle Ice parent, it is lighter in color than other strains of Imperial. This new strain is meeting with favor and fills a needed space in plantings of Iceberg.

## LETTUCE—(Continued)

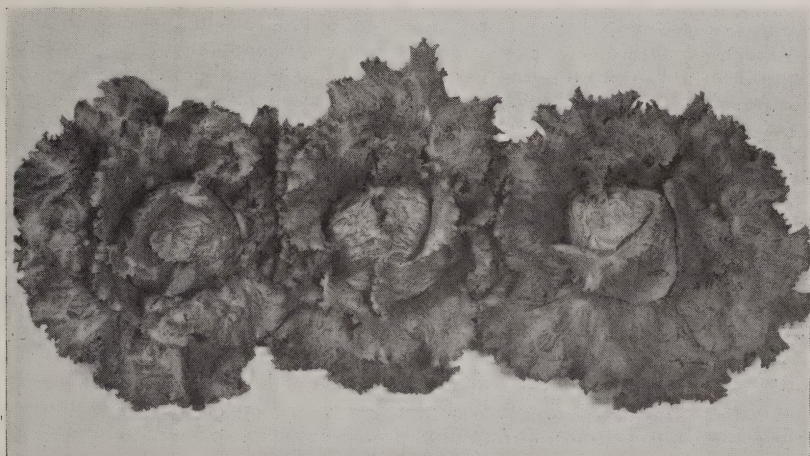
### HEADING VARIETIES "ICEBERG TYPES"

#### IMPERIAL NO. 847, BLACK SEEDED

One of the newest varieties of Imperial (Iceberg). Leaves smooth, thick medium light green. Heads round, well folded. This variety has given excellent results for later plantings in preference to No. 44 and also our Imperial No. 8.

#### NEW YORK or WONDERFUL NO. 12

A selection from the original New York or Wonderful. Grows large, solid heads, slightly lighter in color than the old New York. Not adapted for growing in muck soil although we have seen fairly satisfactory results obtained on shallow muck. Recommended particularly for upland soil. Excellent results are obtained with this variety by starting under glass and replanting.



NEW YORK No. 55 LETTUCE

#### NEW YORK NO. 55

Earliest maturing New York, crisp, hard heading of highest quality. Fairly resistant to tip burn. A recent introduction that has proven very profitable for lettuce growers in this state.

#### NEW YORK or WONDERFUL NO. 515

A popular, early strain of New York. Heads are well formed, round, color light bright green. A very dependable header that does best on upland.

### LOOSE LEAVED VARIETIES

#### Black Seeded Simpson

One of the best for sowing outdoors where an exceedingly tender leaf is desired and for those markets which demand a very large, loose clustering sort of a light yellowish green color. Leaves ruffled and blistered and even the large outer ones are very tender. Uniformly attractive and remains of excellent quality a very long time.

#### Cos or Romaine

Frequently called celery lettuce on account of its erect habit of growth. Plants are large, about 8 or 9 inches tall and should be thinned to about 8 inches apart in the rows so that each one will have plenty of room. The outer leaves are medium light green, the interior whitish green. As a salad variety for the home garden, it has no superior.



## LETTUCE

### LOOSE LEAVED VARIETIES—(Continued)

#### DARK GREEN COS

Produces a medium large plant, firm well folded heads with dark green leaves, slightly crumpled. Makes excellent salads and preferred by canners of baby foods.

#### Early Curled Simpson

Also known as "White Seeded Simpson." Hardy, dependable and early. It may be sown thickly and cut when the plants are very young. Leaves broad forming something of a head, frilled, light green in color and are exceedingly sweet, tender and well flavored.

#### Grand Rapids

As a forcing lettuce for greenhouses the Grand Rapids probably stands first. Very early, hardy and disease resistant and will stand several days after being ready for market. Plants large, upright and compact, light green frilled leaves, very tender and sweet when grown under glass.

#### GRAND RAPIDS U. S. No. 1

A new forcing lettuce that holds up well in the bed after reaching maturity. It is resistant to mildew, is slightly lighter in color and is more curly and stocky than the regular Grand Rapids. Tried in this section by leading growers, is found to be very desirable. Do not fail to try this variety in comparison with whatever strains you are now using.

## MUSKMELON

A packet will plant about 25 hills, an ounce 125 hills,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  to 3 lbs. will plant an acre

**CULTURE.** Cultivate as recommended for cucumbers, except that the hills should be six feet apart. *Rich earth* for the young plants is far better than manure, but if the latter is used, see that it is well rotted. If the plants grow very rank, more and finer fruit will be secured by pinching off the ends of the shoots when three feet long. The quality of melons of all varieties is largely dependent upon conditions of growth and ripening. Unhealthy vines or unfavorable weather produces fruit of comparatively poor flavor.



BENDER SPECIAL

## MUSKMELON—(Continued)

### BENDER

An extra large, delicious, salmon-fleshed melon. Vines are vigorous, producing an abundance of large well netted melons of superior flavor and the very best shipping and keeping qualities. Many specimen melons from our stock weigh from 10 to 15 lbs. and yet the flesh of these large melons is melting and luscious. On account of the size and quality combined with extreme earliness the Bender Melon has come to be the great favorite with market gardeners in this locality.

### BENDER SPECIAL (See Photo Page 30)

Medium sized, 5 to 7 pounds. Developed to meet the demands of growers wanting a very uniform Bender of quality.

### DELICIOUS

Ripens two weeks earlier than Bender. Fruits quite large, averaging about 5 pounds. Skin creamy yellow, flesh fairly solid, deep orange, of excellent flavor. Especially recommended for home garden and roadside trade as this melon will not ship as well as Bender.

### HALE'S BEST

A new early melon, ripening in 75 to 80 days. The fruits are oblong, 8 to 9 inches in length, shallow ribbed, but densely covered with medium heavy netting. Flesh very thick and fine grained, deep salmon-pink in color and of delicious flavor. Our strain will be found superior to that offered by other houses.

### Hearts of Gold or Improved Hoodoo

This popular medium sized melon follows the earlier varieties and ripens in about 100 days. Fruits 5 to 6 inches in diameter; flesh orange salmon in color, exceptionally thick and fine flavored.

### HONEY ROCK

This is a handsome variety. The flesh is extremely thick, salmon colored. The shape is round, with coarse netting, slate colored background. It is early, prolific and if not already acquainted with this new variety, it is well worth a trial for comparison with varieties you are now growing.

### QUEEN OF COLORADO

One of the best all around varieties. Thick, tough rind, flavor of Honey Rock and flesh texture of Hearts of Gold. Melons slightly oval, heavy coarse gray netting, slightly ribbed. Thick salmon flesh, small seed cavity. An improved strain of Pride of Wisconsin. Ripens in about 88 days.

## WATERMELON

A packet will plant about 10 hills, an ounce 50 hills 3 to 4 lbs. per acre.

**CULTURE.** In Water Melon culture it is essential to get good, strong vines early in the season. These may be secured by forming large, well drained hills of earth, about 8 feet apart, made very rich with an abundance of well rotted manure, which should be *thoroughly* mixed with the soil, for if left in a mass it will lead to the plants burning out under the hot sun. In these hills plant the seed as soon as the ground is warm and dry, and carefully protect the young plants from insects and hasten their growth by the use of liquid manure.

### EARLY IRONDEQUOIT

A very fine early variety for Northern sections. The fruit is medium size, slightly oval; dark green stripes alternate with lighter. The bright red flesh is tender, sweet and of excellent flavor.



## WATERMELON—(Continued)

### WATERMELON

#### HONEY CREAM

A prolific early watermelon of excellent quality. Fruits nearly round, light green with darker green stripes, about 10 inches long. Flesh creamy yellow, firm and excellent flavor. Ripens readily in New York State and places of similar climate. Seed small. Especially adapted to roadside trade.



HONEY CREAM WATERMELON

#### Monte Cristo or Kleckley's Sweets

This most excellent variety is unsurpassed for home use or near markets. The vines are vigorous and productive. The fruits are medium to large, oblong, tapering slightly towards the stem end, dark green, often showing fine russetting. The flesh is very bright, rich red and is exceedingly sweet. The variety is so crisp and tender that it will not stand shipping.

#### STONE MOUNTAIN

Sometimes known as "Dixie Belle." This variety combines extra large size with earliness. It is nearly round in shape, flesh deep red and unexcelled for sweetness. Although first introduced in the South it is also one of the best varieties for the North.

It does not carry more than one half the seed as compared with other varieties. Color of seed, white.

#### Tom Watson

A long smooth melon especially adapted for shipping and much favored in the South. Vines vigorous and productive. Fruits green; rind thin, tough and rubbery. Flesh rich red, sweet and tender. Seeds white marked with brown

### CITRON—Preserving

For preserves and candied fruit. Produces an abundance of round, green fruits, striped and marbled with light green. Flesh is white, firm and solid. Seeds red. Not good to eat in the raw state.

## MUSHROOM

**CULTURE.** Complete cultural directions will accompany each brick.

#### Pure Culture Mushroom Spawn

By a newly discovered process of selection and grafting, the spawn is scientifically propagated so that large, vigorous and fine flavored mushrooms are reproduced. Earlier, more productive and a marked improvement on the wild spawn, either French or English.

## MUSTARD

A packet will sow 50 feet of row, an ounce 200 feet.

**CULTURE.** This quick growing plant is raised chiefly for greens which are fully as healthful and nourishing as spinach. Seed may be sown as early in the spring as the ground will permit, in rows 18 inches apart, covering  $\frac{1}{2}$  inch deep. Thin to 5 or 6 inches apart in the rows, water freely. Mustard runs to seed quickly so that successive plantings are necessary for a continuous supply.

### Southern Giant Curled

Popular in the South because of its vigorous growth, hardiness and good quality. Plants are upright growing, about 2 feet tall; leaves are large, light green tinged with yellow and much crimped and frilled at the edges.

## OKRA OR GUMBO

A packet will sow 15 feet of row, an ounce 50 feet.

Used for thickening and flavoring soup, also in catsup and other relishes. It is also used as a vegetable and is commonly grown in the south where it is very popular. The pods should be picked before the seeds are developed and are at their best when 1 to 3 inches long.

**CULTURE.** Sow in the open when the ground is thoroughly warmed, in this latitude about June 1st, 4 or 5 seeds to the foot, in rows  $2\frac{1}{2}$  feet apart. Thin to about 15 inches apart and keep thoroughly cultivated.

### Perkins Mammoth Long Pod

This prolific and early variety is used almost exclusively by soup canners. Pods are 4 to 5 inches long, slightly corrugated, deep green color and of fine quality.

## ONION

A packet will sow about 25 feet of row; an ounce 150 feet; 4 to 5 lbs. per acre.



EXTRA EARLY YELLOW ONION



## ONION—(Continued)

**CULTURE.** Onions require a rich soil and where manure is used it should be plowed under in the fall so as to be thoroughly mixed with the ground before the seed is sown. Cultivate the ground *thoroughly as early in the spring as possible*. Sow in rows 14 inches apart, setting the drill so seed will be one-half inch deep. Cultivate with wheel hoe as soon as rows can be seen which should be followed in a few days with a second hoeing, after which weeding should be carefully done.

As soon as ripe the bulbs should be gathered into rows and the tops cut off when dry. Do not store in large piles. Store in crates allowing air circulation or spread in dry place.

### **GOLDEN GLOBE (Golden Marvel or Bottle Neck)**

Bulbs medium large, bottle neck globe, skin dark golden, flesh firm and better keeper than Ebenezer. Most desirable for growing globe-shaped sets of excellent keeping qualities. Such sets when planted out the next year produce oblong-globe, deep golden yellow bulbs for the early market.

### **GUNSON'S EXTRA EARLY YELLOW (See Photo Page 33)**

Remarkable for its vigor and productiveness. Will ripen down at least two weeks earlier than the earliest strains of Yellow Globe Danvers. Bulbs are semi-globe in shape, flesh white, skin deep auburn. Recommended for sections where blight is prevalent and an early maturing onion is desirable. Our customers who have grown it are enthusiastic in their praise.

### **GUNSON'S SPECIAL YELLOW GLOBE**

A new Yellow Globe onion maturing four or five days earlier than other varieties of Yellow Globe. The bulbs carry extra layer of outer skin, making it easy to handle and an excellent variety for long season storage. We have made selections of this strain for the past three years and offer same to our customers feeling sure it will give universal satisfaction.



GUNSON'S SPECIAL YELLOW GLOBE

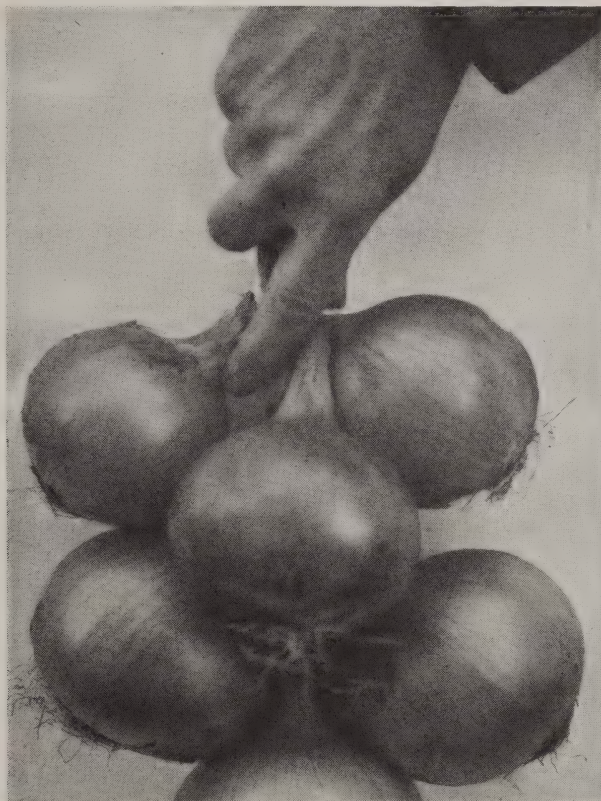
## ONION—(Continued)

### Japanese or Ebenezer

A large somewhat flattened onion with a yellow skin and white firm flesh. It matures in 90 days, will keep longer than any other onion and is one of the best sorts for winter storage. Used extensively for growing sets particularly where an extra early maturing set is required.

### LONG WHITE BUNCHING

This variety of onions is used only for bunching. They do not form bulbs. The onions grow in clusters of 3 to 5. Plants grow stiff and upright, the bleached portion often 6 inches long. Sown in the spring they will produce long green onions early in the summer. If sown later and given a little protection, they can be wintered over to produce beautiful long green onions early in the spring.



RIVERSIDE SWEET SPANISH ONION

### RIVERSIDE SWEET SPANISH

This finely bred strain is steadily increasing in popularity on account of its large size, attractive yellowish brown covering and excellent flavor. Bulbs are globe shaped and when grown under favorable conditions often weigh two pounds. They possess a delicious mild flavor and keep very well.

### Southport Red Globe

Medium early and one of the best keepers. Bulbs medium to large and true globe shape. Skin deep purplish red, flesh purplish white, fine grained tender and mild.



## ONION — (Continued)

### SOUTHPORT YELLOW GLOBE

A very hardy and prolific main crop variety. Bulbs are true globe shaped. Skin rich yellow, flesh creamy white, fine grained, mild and of excellent flavor. We offer a specially selected strain much superior to that usually sold under this name.

### SOUTHPORT YELLOW GLOBE (Brigham Strain)

The seed we offer is grown from carefully selected bulbs of the original strain. Very solid, globe shaped, good color and fine keeping qualities.

### Southport White Globe

An abundant yielder, producing handsome uniformly globe shaped bulbs of large size. The flesh is firm, fine grained and of mild flavor. We have by years of careful selection and breeding produced a strain which has no equal in uniformity and beauty of shape and color.

### White Portugal or American Silverskin

An early white flat onion of good size and mild flavor. Excellent for family use or market and a good keeper. Matures about 10 days earlier than Southport White Globe. Because of its fine flavor, is a favorite for use when young as a salad or bunching onion and for pickles.

## PARSLEY

A packet will sow 50 feet of row, an ounce 150 feet.

In addition to its value for flavoring and garnishing, parsley is now considered a real food. The leaves may be used green, or they may be dried crisp, rubbed to a powder and kept in bottles.

**CULTURE.** It requires rich, mellow soil. The seed is even slower than parsnip in germinating and should be sown as early as possible in the spring, in drills one foot apart, and when the plants are well up thin to 2 inches in the row. When the plants are about three inches high cut off all the leaves; the plant will start a new growth of leaves which will be brighter and better curled, and if these turn dull or brown they can be cut in the same way; every cutting will result in improvement. The moss curled variety makes beautiful border plants.

### EVERGREEN

This is vigorous growing parsley with dense dark green foliage. The leaves are large with leaflets somewhat coarsely cut, but closely curled.

Evergreen is decidedly frost resistant but makes just as fast a growth as Double Curled or other sorts. Is very uniform in type and well adapted for market gardeners as well as home garden.

### Hamburg or Turnip Rooted

The root is the edible portion of this variety and resembles a small parsnip both in color and shape. Flesh white, a little dry and in flavor is similar to celeriac. The foliage is practically the same as that of Plain Parsley. The roots can be dug late in the fall and stored in sand for winter use. Extensively used for flavoring soups and stews.

### Moss Curled or Extra Triple Curled

A vigorous, compact growing variety with finely cut, deep green leaves so tightly curled that it looks like moss. Unusually decorative for table use.

## PARSNIP

A packet will sow about 25 feet of row, an ounce 150 feet, 3 to 4 lbs. for an acre.

The value of the parsnip as a culinary vegetable is well known, but is not generally appreciated at its full value for stock feeding. On favorable soil it yields an immense crop of roots, which are more nutritious than carrots or turnips, and particularly valuable for dairy stock.

**CULTURE.** They do best in a deep, rich, sandy soil, but will make good roots on any soil which is deep, mellow, and moderately rich. Fresh manure is apt to make the roots coarse and ill-shaped. As the seed is sometimes slow to germinate, it should be sown as early as possible, in drills 2 feet to 2½ feet apart; cover one-half inch deep, and press the soil firmly over the seed. Give frequent cultivation and when well up, thin the plants to about 4 inches apart in the rows.

**PARSNIP — (Continued)****HOLLOW CROWN THICK SHOULDER**

We have an exceptionally fine strain of this popular variety. Roots, 12 to 15 inches long, 3 inches thick at shoulder, tapered, smooth white skin. Its sweetness and tenderness are increased by moderate freezing.



HOLLOW CROWN THICK SHOULDER PARSNIP

**MODEL**

A very smooth, snow white, hollow crown parsnip. Roots not too long and with unusual smoothness.

**PEAS**

A packet will sow about 20 feet of row, a pound 100 feet, two to four bushels per acre.

For best results peas require moderate temperature, plenty of moisture and long daylight hours. They are not injured by light frosts and should be sown as early as the condition of the soil will permit. The seed should be planted at a depth of  $1\frac{1}{2}$  to 2 inches in rows 21 to 28 inches apart for dwarf varieties and 28 to 42 inches apart for the taller sorts. All varieties growing more than  $1\frac{1}{2}$  feet high will do better if staked or otherwise supported when 4 to 6 inches tall. It is best to sow early, medium and late kinds at the same time in order to obtain a succession. A succession can also be obtained by making successive plantings of a desirable variety but this cannot be extended over as long a period with good results. *The crop should always be gathered as fast as it is fit for use. If even a few pods begin to ripen, not only will new pods cease to form, but those partly advanced will stop growing.*



## PEAS—(Continued)—First Early Varieties

### GIANT PODDED HAMPER

Large podded, dwarf variety, maturing a few days after Laxton's Progress. Pods  $4\frac{1}{2}$  to 5 inches long, broad pointed, dark green, containing 8 to 9 large peas of excellent flavor. Matures 64 days.

### Gradus

One of the earliest of the large podded varieties, maturing in 58 to 62 days, very sweet and tender. Vines 3 to  $3\frac{1}{2}$  feet tall, pods 4 inches long containing 6 to 8 large dark green peas. Seeds are large and wrinkled.

### LAXTONIAN

A little earlier than other dwarf large-podded varieties and generally considered the best of its class. Matures about the same time as Gradus. Pods are often more than 4 inches long and contain 8 dark green peas of finest quality. Seeds are large, wrinkled, creamy green in color.



WORLD'S RECORD PEAS

### LAXTON'S PROGRESS

The largest podded of any of the early dwarf varieties. Matures 60 days. Especially uniform in size, growth and maturity. The large dark green pods are borne in abundance and well filled with extra large tender peas of superior quality. Seeds creamy yellow, large, wrinkled.

**PEAS — (Continued) — First Early Varieties****Little Marvel**

We consider this the finest dwarf variety for the home garden. Vines are dark green, 18 to 20 inches tall and are laden with pods 3 inches long, blunt ended and packed full with peas of medium size, dark green in color and very tender and sweet. Seeds are squarish, wrinkled, green.

**MAMMOTH PODDED EXTRA EARLY**

Vines 3 feet. The peas are only partly wrinkled and can be sown early without danger of rotting. Peas nearly as large as Thos. Laxton and mature a few days earlier. One of the most profitable varieties to grow for the early market trade.

**Nott's Excelsior**

An excellent early dwarf variety maturing in 59 days. Vines 12 to 14 inches high, dark green and very productive. Pods 3 inches long,  $\frac{1}{2}$  inch wide, plump, straight and blunt ended. Seeds green, medium size, wrinkled.

**THOMAS LAXTON**

The choice of the first early varieties maturing about the same time as Gradus. Vine 3 to  $3\frac{1}{2}$  feet high, similar to that of Gradus but darker in color, hardier and more productive. Pods 4 to  $4\frac{1}{4}$  inches long, blunt ended and well filled with large tender peas which retain their sweetness and pleasing flavor until they begin to harden. Seeds large, wrinkled, creamy yellow green.

**WORLD'S RECORD** (See photo page 38)

This wrinkled pea is one of the earliest large podded sorts and is really an improved, earlier type of Gradus. Vines grow 24 to 30 inches tall, with a profusion of broad, pointed dark pods,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  to 4 inches long, filled with large peas. Just a few days later than Mammoth Podded Extra Early and earlier than Laxton's Progress. 55 days.

**SECOND EARLY VARIETIES****Alderman**

Vines  $4\frac{1}{2}$  to 5 feet high, dark green, vigorous and very productive. Pods 5 to  $5\frac{1}{2}$  inches long containing 7 to 9 peas of the largest size and finest quality. Matures 75 days. Seeds pear shaped, wrinkled, green.

**DWARF ALDERMAN**

72 days. Vines dwarf, 2 feet, vigorous, very productive with large well filled dark green pods usually 8 or 9 large peas. Delicious and tender. This new variety is sure to become the favorite with growers who object to the tall vines of the regular Alderman strain.

**GILBO** (See Photo Page 40)

A new variety and one of the largest podded semi-dwarf peas. Will please home and market gardener. Vines 24 to 28 inches, dark and heavy with an abundance of pods,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  to 5 inches long, dark and pointed. This wrinkled pea has a thin skin, is not as hardy as other varieties and should not be planted until ground is reasonably warm. 69 days.

**Prince Edward**

The largest podded pea ever produced. As the name implies, this pea is of English origin. At the leading agricultural shows it has always taken first prize. There is a constantly increasing demand for large podded peas on account of the saving of time in picking. The Prince Edward produces pods 7 inches long and upwards, containing 8 to 13 dark green peas of finest quality and flavor. Vines are exceedingly thrifty and free from blight or mildew, 5 to 6 feet high and enormously productive. Matures 76 days. Seeds pear shaped, wrinkled green.



**PEAS—(Continued)—Second Early Varieties****Telephone—Dark Podded**

Vines 4 to 4½ feet tall, dark green leaves, vigorous and very productive. Pods 5 to 5½ inches long, dark green in color, containing 8 to 10 very large peas of light green color and unexcelled quality. Matures 73 days. Seeds pear shaped, wrinkled, green.

**EDIBLE POD VARIETIES**

A class of peas little known in this country but much used abroad, in which the large sweet, brittle and succulent pods have none of the tough inner lining found in the ordinary varieties of garden peas. When the pods are partly filled they are used in the same way as snap or green beans; when developed they are eaten as shelled peas.

**Mammoth Luscious Sugar**

One of the best known varieties. Vines 4 to 5 feet tall producing an abundance of pods 4 to 4½ inches long often curved or twisted; when young, stringless, very tender and finely flavored. Ready for use in 70 to 75 days. Seeds round, smooth, creamy white and yellow.

**GILBO PEAS**

The celery cabbage seed we got last year from you was about 100% pure, very good seed.  
—T. Bosgraaf, Hudsonville, Mich.

I have a very excellent stand from your onion seed, one of the best that I have yet attained and am thoroughly satisfied.

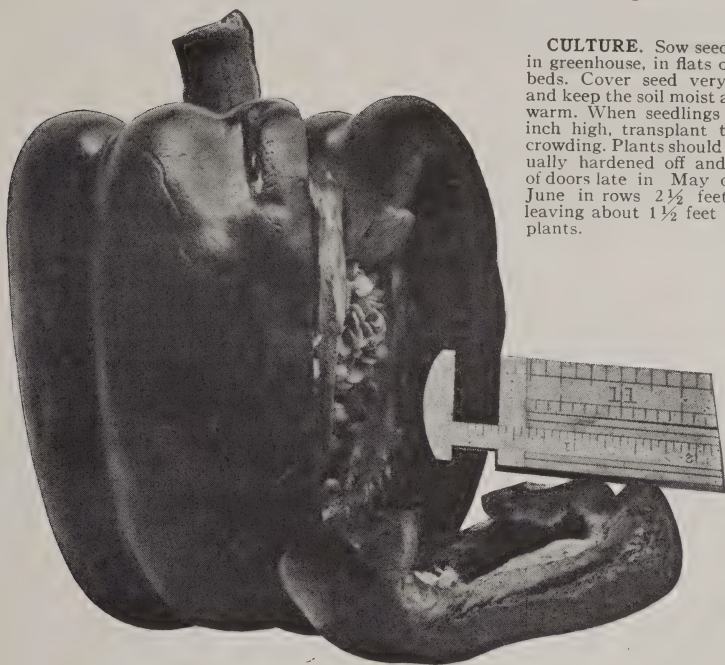
—Jesse H. Briggs, M.D., Churubusco, Ind.

We have been a user of your cabbage seed for the past two years. We have compared your seed with several varieties and find it to be one of the best.

—The J. Weller Co., Clay, N. Y.

## PEPPER

A packet of seed will produce 75 plants, an ounce 1000 plants.



**CULTURE.** Sow seeds thinly in greenhouse, in flats or in hot beds. Cover seed very lightly and keep the soil moist and very warm. When seedlings are one inch high, transplant to avoid crowding. Plants should be gradually hardened off and set out of doors late in May or early June in rows  $2\frac{1}{2}$  feet apart, leaving about  $1\frac{1}{2}$  feet between plants.

### CALIFORNIA WONDER (Sweet)

An early and most productive strain. Plants shorter and stockier than most strains of California Wonder. Fruits blocky, smooth, 4 to 5 inches long, often 4 inches across, with flesh  $\frac{3}{8}$  of an inch thick.

### Early Giant (Sweet)

A desirable variety for the home garden and especially adapted for Northern localities because of its early maturity. The fruits are larger than other early varieties,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  inches in diameter and  $4\frac{1}{2}$  inches long. Plants are vigorous, from 18 inches to 2 feet tall and produce from 6 to 10 fruits on each plant. Flesh moderately thick, dark green when young and bright red at maturity.

### Large Bell or Bull Nose (Sweet—Hot)

This early well known variety is a combination of both hot and sweet; the ribs are quite pungent while the rest of the fruit is mild. Fruits are medium size, with moderately thick flesh of excellent quality for use in salads and pickles, deep green when young, scarlet when ripe.

### Long Red Cayenne (Hot)

A medium early variety especially adapted for drying. Fruits are 4 inches long and 1 inch thick, twisted and pointed. Deep green when young and bright red when ripe. Flesh strong and pungent.

### Pimiento (Sweet)

An excellent variety for stuffing and for canning. The fruits are of medium size, cone-shaped and exceptionally smooth and glossy. Deep green when young, deep red when ripe.



## PUMPKIN

A packet will plant 10 hills; an ounce 30 hills; 4 pounds per acre.

**CULTURE.** Sow late in May in this latitude, in hills spaced 6 to 8 feet apart each way. Allow 5 to 6 seeds per hill and cover with not more than one inch of soil. When plants are large enough to handle, discard all but 2 plants in each hill.

### Big Tom or Connecticut Field

30 TONS PER ACRE were produced on the field from which this photograph was taken. The size and shape of the pumpkins are well shown in the foreground. The stem and flesh are a deep rich orange color, of excellent flavor for pies, cooking soft and tender. For table use and stock feeding, no more profitable or better variety can be grown.



BIG TOM PUMPKIN—Grown by A. H. Weiland, Ridge Road, Greece, N. Y.  
Yielded at the rate of 30 tons per acre.

### NEW MONSTER

PRODUCES THE BIGGEST PUMPKINS GROWN, often weighing 100 lbs. or more. Fruit is a bright lemon in color, mottled with orange, round with trace of ribbing. The flesh is thick, firm and of good quality. Often the fruits are covered with a network of veins similar to those on muskmelons.

### PIE or SMALL SUGAR

A handsome, small, reddish-orange pumpkin, ribbed and slightly flattened. Flesh, thick, deep yellow, fine grained and very sweet. Size 8 to 10 inches. One of the best varieties to grow for roadside trade. Matures 75 days.

### WINTER LUXURY

A wonderful pie pumpkin, very productive and an excellent keeper. Fruits round, slightly flattened, color deep orange-yellow with a netted russety appearance. Flesh very thick, yellow, firm and excellent quality. Size 8 to 10 inches.

## RADISH

A packet will sow 20 feet of row, an ounce 100 feet, 8 to 10 lbs. per acre.

**CULTURE.** In growing radishes the soil should be finely prepared and quite rich. Plant the seed  $\frac{1}{2}$  inch deep in rows 12 to 18 inches apart and when up about an inch, thin to 1 or 2 inches apart. A moderate temperature and constant moisture are necessary for best results. Dusting the ground with lime or gypsum before the seed comes up will help keep away the flies and prevent injury by maggots.

### Crimson Giant

A variety extraordinary in that, while growing to an unusually large size, it is always tender, crisp and of mild flavor. The roots are round, color a beautiful carmine crimson. When fully grown they are nearly 2 inches in diameter but are very good while much smaller. The flesh is as crisp and mild as any of the smaller varieties and they remain in perfect condition a remarkably long time.

### Early Long Scarlet

This small topped variety grows one-third out of the ground. Roots 6 inches long, very uniform in shape, with smooth, tender skin and mild, crisp flesh. Remain firm and crisp several days.

### EARLY SCARLET GLOBE NO. 1

A very special strain of short top Scarlet Globe. A brilliant scarlet which makes it most attractive. True olive shape, very uniform, crisp and mild. Recommended either for forcing or for muck growing.

### EARLY SCARLET GLOBE —FORCING STRAIN—

#### SHORT TOP (See Photo page 44)

Its bright scarlet color, handsome shape, small tap root and ideal size, combine to make this one of the most desirable as well as the most popular of the early table radishes. Until they are nearly an inch in diameter, the flesh is mild and crisp. They reach this size in 25 to 30 days and are at their best when not quite full grown. Our new short top strain is suitable for both indoor and outdoor culture.

### EARLY SCARLET GLOBE, Medium Top

This strain is almost identical to our Early Scarlet Globe, except that the roots are a trifle more olive in shape and the tops are a little longer. Preferred by many for outdoor culture on account of the larger tops.

### Early Scarlet Turnip, White Tipped

One of the most popular of the early turnip-shaped varieties for the home garden. The upper part of the root is rich crimson red and the lower part snow white, making an attractive combination. The roots grow  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inches in diameter without becoming pithy.



ICICLE RADISH



**RADISH—(Continued)**

**Icicle** (See Photo Page 43)

A handsome white radish with roots 6 inches long, growing one-third out of the ground. Undoubtedly the most crisp, tender and mild of all table radishes.



**EARLY SCARLET GLOBE SHORT TOP**

**Round Black Spanish**

A popular winter radish. Roots round,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  to 4 inches in diameter with slender tap root. Skin deep black, flesh white, firm, crisp and pungent. A good keeper. Matures 55 days.

## **RHUBARB or Pie Plant**

Rhubarb, familiarly known as Pie Plant, or Wine Plant, is cultivated in gardens for its leaf stalks, which are used for pies and tarts. Immense quantities are now annually sold in all the large markets. No private garden should be without it.

**CULTURE.** Rhubarb succeeds best in deep, somewhat retentive soil, and the richer this is and the deeper it is stirred, the better. Sow in drills an inch deep, and thin out the plants to six inches apart. In the fall, transplant into very highly manured and deeply stirred soil, setting them about four feet apart each way, and give a dressing of coarse manure every spring. The stalks should not be plucked until the second year, and the plant never allowed to exhaust itself by running to seed.

**Victoria**

A hardy and excellent variety for the home garden.

## SAGE

### BROAD LEAF (*Salvia officinalis*)

A hardy perennial, growing 13 to 14 inches high, with gray-green pebbled leaves which remain fresh until a hard frost. Each plant needs about two square feet of space. The fresh leaves may be chopped and used for flavoring sausage, cottage cheese and pickles. Dried and powdered they are used for sprinkling on roasted meats, in poultry stuffing, etc.

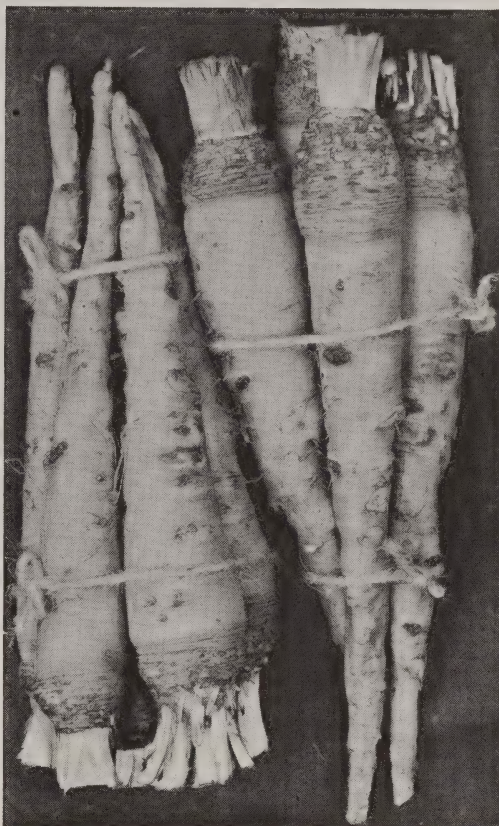
## SALSIFY or Vegetable Oyster

A packet will sow 20 feet of row, an ounce 75 feet, 7 to 8 lbs. per acre.

**CULTURE.** It succeeds best in a light, well enriched soil, which should be stirred to a good depth. Coarse and fresh manure should be avoided, as it will surely cause the roots to grow uneven and illshaped. Sow early and quite deep, giving the general culture recommended for parsnip. The roots are perfectly hardy and may remain out all winter, but should be dug early in spring, as they deteriorate rapidly after growth commences. Store a quantity for winter use in a pit, or in a cellar in damp earth or sand.

### Mammoth Sandwich Island

This is in every way superior to the Large White, being larger, stronger and less liable to branch. Invaluable to market gardeners.



MAMMOTH SANDWICH SALSIFY

## SPINACH

A packet will sow 25 feet of row,  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb. 200 feet, 10 to 14 lbs. per acre.

Spinach is very hardy, extremely wholesome and palatable, and makes a delicious dish of greens, retaining its bright green color after cooking. Spinach is rich in vitamins and is an aid to health of children and adults. Should be sown in every garden. Steaming is the best way to cook spinach but if this is not possible, use only water that clings to the leaves after washing and keep the pan tightly covered. In either case, cook only for a short time and do not let it stand long before serving.

**CULTURE.** Spinach requires rich ground, the richer the better. Sow in drills about 16 inches apart and thin to 3 inches apart in the rows when the leaves are an inch wide. In the North, the seed can be planted as soon as the ground can be prepared. In the South, spinach will winter over with little or no protection but in the North when planted in the fall for spring use, the plants should be protected with a light covering of leaves or straw.

I like your corn better than any I ever had.—Carl L. Thompson, Stow, Mass.

I had the best crop of corn and squash from your seeds last year that I ever had from any other seed I have sown so I am doubling the seed corn order this year.

—Wallace E. Russell, Malone, N. Y.



**SPINACH—(Continued)****LONG STANDING BLOOMSDALE SPINACH****LONG STANDING BLOOMSDALE**

A strain of Norfolk or Bloomsdale Savoy that has rapidly become the most popular Spinach grown. The leaves are very large, thick and heavy, deep green in color, very much crumpled and of the best quality. On account of the large size of the leaves it will practically double the yield of the older kinds.

**NEW ZEALAND**

Although not a true Spinach, the leaves resemble Spinach and are very useful for greens. The plants will thrive on soil too poor to produce Spinach successfully. The small fleshy dark green leaves can be picked repeatedly throughout the season as the plant continues to put out new shoots until frost. Seed should be soaked in warm water a few hours before planting. Sow from May 1st to July 1st at a depth of  $\frac{1}{2}$  inch. Due to spreading habit of plant thin to stand 2 feet apart.

**OLD DOMINION, Long Standing Blight Resistant**

This new Spinach is a cross between Blight Resistant Savoy and King of Denmark. It combines the large dark green crumpled leaf of the Savoy with the long standing ability of King of Denmark. A valuable variety for sections where blight is prevalent. Also a good shipper as it stands well when cut.

**Viking (See Photo Page 47)**

The best of the smooth leaved varieties, excellent for spring sowing, grows rapidly and stands longer without bolting. Closely resembles Giant Thick leaf but leaves are darker and more blistered.

**SPINACH—(Continued)****VIKING****VIRGINIA BLIGHT RESISTANT**

A Savoy-leaved type, developed at the Virginia Experiment Station for blight resistance. Upstanding, vigorous plants but seeds rather early. Recommended for planting in blight infested soil. Resistant also to mosaic.

**SQUASH**

The squash is one of the most nutritious and valuable of all our garden vegetables. Few farmers appreciate the value of winter squash as food for stock. We think an acre of squash, costing no more to cultivate, and much less to secure, will give as much food available for feeding stock as an acre of corn, and we strongly urge our readers to try a "patch" for this purpose.

**CULTURE.** The plants are very tender and sensitive to cold, and planting must be delayed until settled warm weather. The general principles of culture are the same as those given for cucumbers and melons, but squash is less particular as to soil. The summer varieties should be planted 4 to 6 feet apart each way, and the winter sorts 8 to 10. Three plants are sufficient for a hill. In gathering the winter sorts, care should be taken not to bruise or break the stem from the squash, as the slightest injury will increase the liability to decay.

**SUMMER VARIETIES**

Unlike the Winter Squashes, these are suitable for use only when young and are practically worthless for cooking after the shell begins to harden.

A packet will plant 10 hills, an ounce 40 hills, 3 to 5 lbs. per acre.

**EARLY PROLIFIC STRAIGHTNECK (See Photo Page 48)**

A new strain, a week or 10 days earlier than other straightnecks. Plants are true bush, medium size, very productive. Fruits rather small, only slightly warted, 4 to 6 inches long by 1 to 1¾ inches at market size—9 to 12 inches long at maturity. Quality excellent.



**SQUASH — (Continued) Summer Varieties****EARLY PROLIFIC STRAIGHTNECK SQUASH****GIANT STRAIGHTNECK**

This popular new variety is similar in all respects to the Mammoth or Giant Summer Crookneck from which it was selected except that it has a straight instead of a curved neck. It has the warty, creamy-gold skin, the large size, the fine quality and the earliness of the parent variety. The plants are bushy in type, vigorous and productive.

**Italian Vegetable Marrow (Cocozella di Napoli)**

Vines of bush habit, producing large, much elongated fruits, dark green at first but as they mature becoming marbled with yellow and lighter green in stripes. Fruits in best condition for the table when six to eight inches long, but can be used when much larger. The young and tender fruits when sliced and fried in oil constitute a vegetable delicacy very popular, especially in Naples. If fruits are picked when small, may be cooked in bunches like Asparagus and plants will blossom and produce for a considerable time if fruits are picked often.

**Mammoth Summer Crookneck**

A home, market garden and shipping squash. Fruits 18 to 24 inches long, 4½ inches through; skin rich orange-yellow, warted.

**Mammoth White Bush Scallop**

Also called Patty Pan or Cymbling. The fruits are large and a beautiful clear waxy white; flesh milk white, firm, smooth and richly flavored. The handsomest of the scalloped squashes and the most popular of all white summer squashes for home garden use.

**SQUASH—(Continued)—Summer Varieties****YANKEE HYBRID**

A true first generation hybrid made by controlled crossing of inbreds of Connecticut Straightneck and Early Prolific. It is earlier, more productive and more uniform than either parent. Fruits medium yellow, straight and very slightly warted. Vine is bush type. 5 days earlier than Early Prolific and at least 10 days earlier than Giant Straightneck.

**Winter Varieties**

A packet will plant 6 to 8 hills, an ounce 25 hills, 3 to 4 lbs. per acre.

**BLUE HUBBARD**

An extra large type of Hubbard squash but having a light blue skin. Flesh is deep yellow, very thick, of excellent flavor and cooks drier than the green Hubbard.

**BUTTERCUP**

A small winter squash of fine quality, weighing 4 to 5 lbs. Dark green in color with gray markings, flattened with turbaned blossom end. Flesh is thick, dry, sweet and of very smooth texture. A very small seed cavity which can be removed very readily with the blossom end. This new addition to the squash family will please the most critical.

**BUTTERCUP SQUASH****Delicious (Green)**

An early winter squash of excellent quality maturing in 103 days and is by some preferred to the Hubbard. Fruit heart shaped of medium size, skin dark green, moderately hard but thin. Flesh thick, fine grained and bright yellow. Even when immature this squash is of very fine flavor.

**Golden Delicious**

Resembles the green Delicious in shape, size and season but the outside skin is of deep orange color. It is a good yielder and of very fine flavor. Valuable for canners because of its color and high starch content.

**Golden Hubbard**

A true Hubbard squash except in color which is bright red. Ripens in 100 days. Fruits are very uniform in size, weighing about 8 lbs. The shell is warty, hard and strong, making it an excellent winter keeper. Flesh thick, fine grained, deep orange in color and of excellent quality.



**SQUASH — (Continued) Winter Varieties****Hubbard Improved**

Surpassed in quality only by the Delicious, this is the most popular and widely grown of the winter squashes. The fruits weigh 12 to 14 lbs. ripen in 100 to 110 days, are round, warted and very dark green. Flesh thick, bright yellow, fine grained and richly flavored. An excellent winter keeper. Our stock is most carefully selected and will be found superior to that put out by most houses.



HUBBARD IMPROVED SQUASH

**MAMMOTH TABLE QUEEN**

Similar in shape and color but much larger than the original TABLE QUEEN. Average 5 inches across and 6 to 7 inches long.

**TABLE QUEEN OR DES MOINES**

This extremely prolific little squash because of its convenience for baking and serving in halves, has gained great popularity. Fruits weigh 1½ lbs., are dark green, pointed, acorn-shaped, deeply furrowed. Flesh light yellow, bakes dry and is of fine flavor and free from stringiness.

**Warted Hubbard**

Slightly larger than the Improved Hubbard, thickly covered with warts. Skin bronze green and very hard. Flesh deep yellow and excellent quality.

**WARTED HUBBARD, SPECIAL**

Developed and produced for particular trade to meet the long standing demand for a better Warted Hubbard.

**TOMATO**

A packet will produce about 150 plants, an ounce 2000 plants.

All our tomato seed is grown from stocks raised strictly for seed purposes and from seed stock, carefully selected. We challenge comparison of our stocks with any offered.

**CULTURE.** Tomatoes do best on a light, warm, not over rich soil, and success depends upon securing a rapid vigorous and unchecked growth during the early part of the season. Sow in hot beds from six to eight weeks before they can be set out of doors, which is when danger from frost is past. When the plants have four leaves transplant into shallow boxes or cold frames, setting them 4 to 5 inches apart. Give plenty of air, and endeavor to secure a vigorous, but steady and healthy growth, so that at the time of setting in the open ground they will be strong and stocky. Even a slight check while the plants are small will materially diminish their productiveness. Set out of doors as soon as danger from frost is over, but before doing so, harden off the plants by gradually exposing them to the night air and by the withdrawal of water until the wood becomes hard, and the leaves thick and of a dark green color. Transplant carefully, and cultivate well as long as the vines will permit. The fruit is improved in quality if the vines are tied to a trellis or to stakes.

## TOMATO—(Continued)



EARLY BALTIMORE TOMATO

**Bonny Best**

Unexcelled as a general purpose tomato. The crop ripens more uniformly than any other early scarlet fruited variety and is of superior solidity and interior color. The vines are vigorous and produce a good crop of exceptionally round, deep fruits, bright deep scarlet in color and of very good quality. 73 days.



JOHN BAER (WILT RESISTANT)



**TOMATO—(Continued)****Earliana**

The earliest large smooth red tomato. Fruits medium to large size, flattened globe shape, deep scarlet red. In solidity and fine quality it is equal to the best medium and late sorts. 64 days.

**SPECIAL MARGLOBE****EARLY BALTIMORE, Wilt Resistant** (See Photo Page 51)

A second early variety developed by the University of Illinois. Particularly adapted to Mid-West conditions of heat and dry weather. Vine intermediate, somewhat smaller than Greater Baltimore, leaves finely cut. Fruits oblate, smooth, bright red, solid with small core and shallow basin at stem. Good for market gardens or canning. 73 days.

**Early Detroit**

Fruits rich purplish pink, large, smooth, globe shaped, uniform in size, firm and of excellent quality. Valuable for shipping. 78 days.

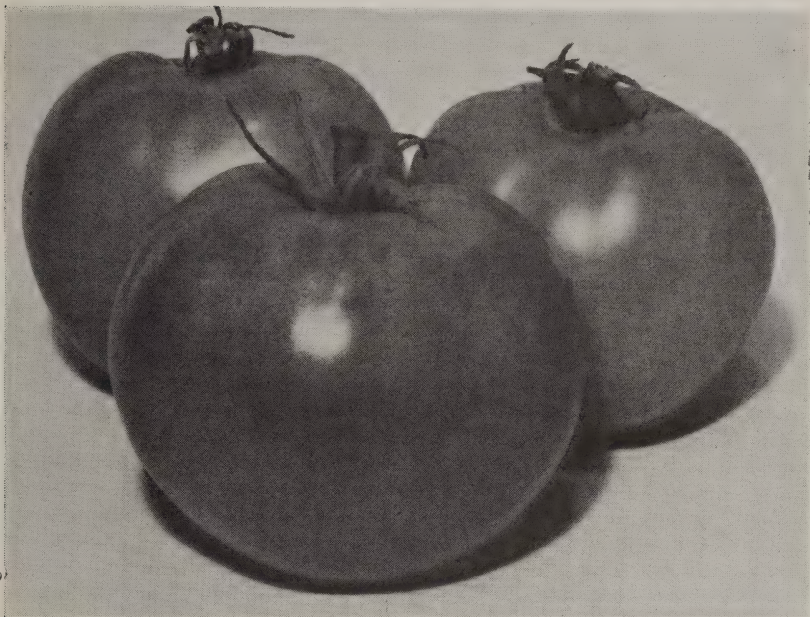
**Improved Stone**

Out stock is distinctly superior to most of that offered under this name, being more uniform, better colored and larger. Vines vigorous and productive. Fruit round, apple shaped, very large, very deep red in color and astonishingly heavy. 85 days.

**John Baer**

An extra early scarlet fruited variety of superior merit, similar in every respect to Bonny Best but slightly earlier. Fruits bright deep scarlet, medium large, smooth and firm. 71 days.

## TOMATO—(Continued)



RUTGERS TOMATO

**JOHN BAER, Wilt Resistant** (See Photo Page 51)

Has all the fine points of the popular John Baer which is the leading canning variety in New York, Michigan and south-eastern Wisconsin. To meet the demands of both market gardeners and canners, we are now able to offer the new Wilt Resistant strain. Fruits bright deep scarlet, medium large, smooth and firm. 71 days.

**Marglobe**

Wilt resistant; particularly valuable for use in sections infested with Fusarium Wilt and Nail-head Rust. Plants thrifty, heavily productive and long bearing. Fruits deep scarlet, large, uniformly globe shaped, smooth, solid and of distinct quality. Valuable for shipping. 77 days.

**SPECIAL MARGLOBE, Wilt Resistant** (See Photo Page 52)

A special stock of this well known variety for the most critical trade. More uniform than the regular strain of Marglobe and specially bred for quality, uniformity and *disease resistance*. Fruits are extra solid, deep scarlet and our carefully selected stock is used largely in commercial packing plants for wrapping when green. Has given far greater tonnage per acre than ordinary strains.

**Ponderosa**

Fruits deep purplish pink, extremely large, running 9 to 12 ounces in weight, flesh thick with small seed cells and of fine, mild flavor. 85 days.

**PRITCHARD'S SCARLET TOPPER**

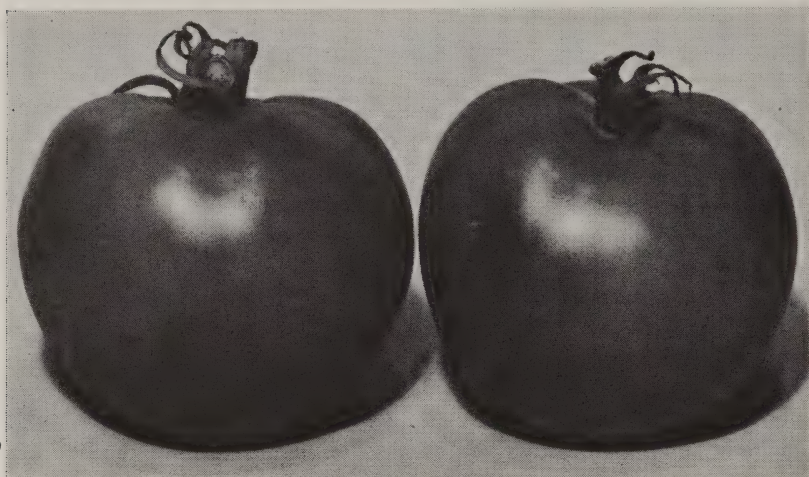
A main crop variety of merit. It combines vigor of vine, high yield, good size, beautiful color, firm mealy fruit and excellent quality. Fruits are medium to large in size, round, brilliant red in color and with small seed cavities. 80 to 85 days.



## TOMATO—(Continued)

### RUTGERS (See Photo Page 53)

Fruits smooth, bright scarlet, globe-shaped, firm with small seed cavity. Ripens from the center so that fruits are colored throughout when ready to pick. We consider this the best second early maturing variety for canning and tomato juice.



STOKESDALE TOMATO

### STOKESDALE

Medium early, fruits bright scarlet throughout, medium size, deep globe, smooth, solid flesh, very free from cracking. Vines are strong and prolific. Ripens about in season with Bonny Best. 70 to 75 days. An excellent variety for growing on trellises and stakes.

## TURNIP

A packet will sow 25 feet of row, an ounce 150 feet, 2 lbs. per acre.

**CULTURE.** For summer use, sow early in the spring in rows  $1\frac{1}{2}$  to 2 feet apart. Plant seed about  $\frac{1}{2}$  inch deep and press the soil down firmly and smoothly. When the plants appear, apply tobacco dust liberally to prevent injury by flea beetles and root maggots. When the plants are an inch tall, thinning should be started and carried on as recommended for beets. For fall and winter use the seed may be planted as late as August.

### Early Purple Top Strap Leaved

A popular home and market garden variety. Tops small and erect. Roots flat, as large as 5 inches in diameter and half as thick, purplish red above and white below. Flesh clear white, fine grained, tender and mild. 45 days.

### Early White Flat Dutch, Strap Leaved

Similar to the Early Purple Top Strap Leaved in every way except that the roots are entirely white. 45 days.

### PURPLE TOP WHITE GLOBE (See Photo Page 55)

The standard Globe Turnip and by far the most popular with market gardeners. Tops medium large, compact, cut-leaved. Roots smooth, globular, 5 to 6 inches in diameter, bright purplish red above, white below. Flesh white, firm, fine grained and tender when young. 55 days.

### White Egg

An early oval or egg shaped variety with smooth clear white roots of medium size which grow half out of the ground. Tops small with leaves **distinctly cut**. Flesh clear white, firm, fine grained, sweet and tender. The roots when in best condition for use are about 2 inches in diameter and  $3\frac{1}{2}$  inches long. 55 days.

**TURNIP—(Continued)**

PURPLE TOP WHITE GLOBE TURNIP

**Yellow Globe**

A very attractive and beautiful sort. Tops large, leaves cut. Roots medium size, uniformly globular and perfect in shape, smooth skinned and of beautiful pale yellow color. Flesh, crisp, tender and of fine quality. 70 to 75 days.

**RUTABAGA OR SWEDE**

A packet will sow 25 feet of row, an ounce 150 feet,  
1½ pounds per acre.

Although closely related to the turnip, Rutabagas are different in many respects. They grow to a much larger size, the flesh is firmer, milder in flavor and better adapted for winter storage. They require a longer growing season and more moisture.

**CULTURE.** Seed may be sown from mid-June to mid-July in rows 2½ to 3 feet apart. The culture is the same as for turnips except that the plants should be thinned to 8 or 10 inches apart in the rows. When the roots are full grown, they should be pulled, topped and stored in a cool cellar or pit for winter use. If kept cool and sufficiently moist to prevent withering they will remain in prime condition all winter.

**AMERICAN PURPLE TOP or IMPROVED LONG ISLAND**

We consider this one of the best varieties both for table use and stock feeding. Roots grow to a large size, spherical, deep purplish-red above ground, light yellow below; small tap root, short neck. Flesh yellow, crisp, fine-grained, mild and sweet.

AMERICAN  
PURPLE TOP**White Swede or Sweet Russian**

This variety is an excellent keeper and very desirable both for the table and for stock. It grows to a very large size; flesh white, solid, of firm texture, sweet and rich.



# LAWN GRASS

## Making a Good Lawn

First have the ground spaded to a depth of six inches. Rake until the surface is pulverized and smooth, then roll to make sure there are no air pockets below the surface. In locations where the top soil has been removed, new soil should be applied or plenty of well rotted manure incorporated. Well fertilized soil will give that attractive dark green to the grass. A complete fertilizer—5-10-5 can be used with excellent results and we suggest using 3 to 4 lbs. for each 100 square feet of lawn. Fertilizer should be applied ahead of the surface raking.

After ground has been rolled, scatter the seed as evenly as possible at the rate of one pound for each 250 square feet, then rake the surface very lightly without bunching the earth. The most important factor in a good lawn is the seed and only first quality seed should be used. Remember when you start a lawn you are making a permanent investment. Seeding is best done early in spring or in autumn just ahead of the fall rains.

Old lawns can be greatly improved by reseeding and raking, using about one pound of seed to 600 square feet.

### VELVET LAWN GRASS MIXTURE

Our Velvet mixture consists of exactly the right proportion of Kentucky Blue Grass, Red Top and White Dutch clover. Nothing but the very best quality of solid recleaned seed is used in this mixture and it is as free from weeds as is possible.



### SHADY LAWN GRASS MIXTURE

Our Shady Mixture contains seeds particularly adapted to quite dense shade, thoroughly blended to make a well balanced mixture.

### KENT WILD WHITE CLOVER

It has smaller leaves than White Dutch Clover, less profuse and later in flowering, more vigorous creeping habit and a true perennial. This is the type of clover found in English lawns. A good start with Kent Wild Clover can be secured by a seeding of 1 lb. to 5000 square feet.

### WHITE DUTCH CLOVER

The white clover in general use for lawns. It is larger growing, earlier and flowers much heavier than Wild White Clover. Not truly a perennial in its habit of growth usually lasting only 2 to 3 years.

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## Useful Hints and Information for Market Gardeners

(Hang up this catalog for ready reference)

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### Cheap Seed

Really cheap seed is clean, pure, of good germination and the right variety. Clean seed saves labor fighting weeds. Pure seed gives uniformity in maturity and quality of crop. Good germination insures evenness of stand. The right variety means adaptation to soil and climate. Such seed may cost more money than seed that lacks one or more of these essentials. Real cheapness in seed consists in value received rather than price paid. Think this over.

### For Slugs and Cut Worms

The following poison baits are recommended: Bran 25 pounds, white arsenate  $\frac{1}{4}$  pound, water 3 gallons; or 20 pounds bran, 1 pound paris green, 2 quarts molasses and 3 gallons of water. Either mixture is sufficient for 3 acres.

### CONTROL OF FLEA BEETLES

**CABBAGE**—Best results are secured with tobacco dust (best on small plants), rotenone dust, calcium or lead arsenate dust, talc or clay dust. Lime or copper dusts injure cabbage.

**TOMATOES**—Dust them with a 0.75 to 1.0 per cent rotenone dust. Do not use tobacco or lime dusts.

**AMOUNT TO APPLY**—Use a well distributed even coating just heavy enough to be evenly seen. This can be done with a good hand duster. Shaking from a sack is quite satisfactory.

### Damping-Off

Such diseases as "Damping-Off" and rots of seedlings are caused by living germs. Too frequently such troubles are attributed to poor seed, poisoned soil or weather. These disease germs live normally in the soil and on seeds. They are spread about with dust, water, air currents and dead or decaying parts of diseased plants. When seeds are planted in soil containing them, they become parasites and attack the young roots, in many cases as soon as the seed sprouts. If the seedling is not killed before it emerges the parasite makes another attack just at the soil level and the seedlings topple over. To eliminate these diseases sterilize the soil. You can obtain full particulars together with the necessary material from the Ansul Chemical Company, Marinette, Wis. or Bayer Semesan Co., Inc., Wilmington, Del.

### New Cabbage Maggot Control

Geneva, N. Y. Experimental Station suggests calomel (mercurious chloride) as better than corrosive sublimate for killing the maggots that attack cabbage, cauliflower, broccoli and related crops. Only one application required which should be applied when seedlings are one week above ground. Use 4 to 5 ounces to 10 gallons of water.

### To Control Celery Blight in Seed Bed

There are three celery blights known as early blight, late blight and bacterial blight. All of them injure or kill the leaves, and late blight also affects the stalks. When these blights once appear in the field, it is too late to control them. The first infections take place in the seedbed and the time to begin combating the diseases is before the infections appear.

Make the applications of spray or dust once a week after the plants are up until they are ready to set into the field. As a spray use a Bordeaux mixture 4-4-50 (copper sulfate 4 lbs., good hydrated lime 4 lbs., and water 50 gallons). The Bordeaux mixture is made by dissolving the copper sulfate (blue vitrol) in some water and then adding enough water to nearly fill the spray tank. The lime mixture is then added slowly to the dilute copper sulfate solution, which is stirred thoroughly during the mixing. If a high pressure sprayer is not available, a 20-80 copper lime dust can be applied with equally good results. When the Bordeaux mixture is



used, apply with a sprayer that will retain at least 200 pounds pressure and that has nozzles with small enough openings to give a fine spray mist. Dusting in the seed bed will not eliminate entirely the necessity of spraying or dusting in the field but it has increased the yield as much as 50 crates an acre.

### **Tarnished Plant Bug on Celery**

Tarnished plant bugs which are numerous on weeds, plants and grasses, move into celery fields early in July. These bugs are mature at this time and start laying eggs. The mature bugs injure the celery plants by feeding on the outside stalk and leaves, commonly around the joints. This causes brown spots and patches on the stalks and discoloring and wilting of the leaves. The brown spots are commonly called the "sting" but are really where the insect has stuck in its bill or beak and sucked out some of the plant's juices. The injury caused by the mature bugs is probably not as serious as that caused by the young ones. The mature insect lays its eggs in the stalk, many of them in the hearts. When the young bugs hatch out they are right in the heart of the celery. As they do not grow wings until some time after they are hatched out, they stay in the heart of the celery and cause a great deal of damage. The only way to prevent this injury is to keep the mature plant bugs from laying their eggs in the celery. There is no practical way of killing the tarnished plant bugs. However, hydrated lime and sulphur have been used to keep them off the celery and has worked quite successfully. Use fine hydrated lime and 300 mesh dusting sulphur mixed in equal parts. Dust early in the morning or late in the evening when the celery is wet to obtain best results.

### **BORON DEFICIENCY**

The effects of boron deficiency are brown heart in turnips, cracked stem in celery and "Bronzing" of cauliflower.

Ten pounds of borax per acre, applied in a spray solution will prevent celery stem crack. In the cauliflower sections of New York State, boron deficiency shown by the water soaked appearance and stain on cauliflower has been controlled by adding 5 to 15 lbs. of borax per acre to the fertilizer used. For brown heart in turnips and ruta baga apply 10 to 20 lbs. of borax per acre.

### **Cucumber and Melon Insects and Diseases**

Cucumber insects and diseases soon render cucumber growing unprofitable unless growers are able to control them; which is not usually an easy task. Angular Leaf Spot and Cucumber Scab are two diseases which are fairly easily controlled by growing cucumbers or melons on new ground, treating the seed and spraying or dusting the plants with Bordeaux mixture. Wilt and Mosaic are two very serious diseases which are difficult to control. Mosaic lives over winter in milk weed, ground or husk cherry, catnip, and several other perennial weeds and is carried by the striped cucumber beetles from these weeds to the cucumbers and melons. Wilt lives over the winter in the digestive tract of the striped cucumber beetle and is carried by them to the cucumbers and melons. The beetles sometimes seriously injure the plants by feeding on them, but far more important than this is the fact that they carry and spread the two most serious diseases, Wilt and Mosaic.

For controlling these insects and diseases: Select a field which has not grown cucumbers for at least four or five years. Plant only seed treated with Semesan. Do not allow milk weed, ground or husk cherry, or catnip to grow near the cucumber or melon field. Thoroughly spray or dust the plants as follows:

<i>Time</i>	<i>Spray</i>	<i>Dust</i>
As soon as the plants are up and at intervals of 4 to 8 days.	3 lbs. Calcium Arsenate 8 lbs. Hydrated Lime 1 lb. Powdered Skim Milk 50 gallons of Water	15 lbs. Gypsum or Hydrated Lime 1 lb. Calcium Arsenate
As soon as the third or fourth true leaf appears and at intervals of 7 to 10 days	Bordeaux Mixture 4-4-50 Calcium Arsenate 3 pounds	20-25-55 Copper Sulphate, Calcium Arsenate, Hydrated Lime Mixture

As Bordeaux mixture or copper lime dust causes stunting of the young plants, care should be used to follow the above suggestions. Do not use the Bordeaux Mixture or Copper Lime dust until after the third or fourth true leaves appear.

Very few beetles will be killed by the above dusts or sprays but the materials are distasteful to the beetles and drive them away. To secure satisfactory results it is necessary to distribute the material thinly and uniformly over all parts of the plant. Heavy accumulation of the dust may cause leaf injury. The whole field should be treated on one day for the beetles are not killed but merely driven from the plants. If only a part of the field is dusted, they will congregate in the untreated area. An effective means of destroying large numbers of cucumber beetles is to provide a supply of squash seedlings in the cucumber field as "trap" plants. The squash seedlings are not treated and the beetles tend to congregate on them in large numbers. By the judicious application of a blow torch the beetles are then easily destroyed on the traps.

#### Nicotine Dust

On days when the temperature is high (80 degrees Fahrenheit or more) and the air is very quiet, heavy applications of a freshly made four per cent nicotine dust will kill many of the beetles. To make a four per cent nicotine dust, mix 1 quart of nicotine sulphate with 25 pounds of hydrated lime.

#### MEXICAN BEAN BEETLES

These pests produce a lace curtain effect on bean foliage. To control apply a one per cent rotenone dust to the under side of the leaves. Do not use calcium or lead arsenate, it burns the foliage.

#### GARDEN PEAS

Garden peas suffer severe damage from the ravages of rootrot fungi. Treat pea seed with red copper oxide or Spergon before planting. Such treatment will secure better stands and more vigorous plants.

#### YELLOW SPINACH

Yellow spinach may be due to either too much or too little acidity in the soil. Too much acidity can be corrected with lime. It needs a soil test to find out which is the trouble. But if there is too much lime or the soil is only slightly alkaline a top dressing of sulphate of ammonia will restore the acidity.

#### Lettuce Seed

Lettuce seed soaked in water 5 or 10 minutes, drained and stored wet for 5 days at 33 to 39 degrees, then dried and planted, showed an improvement in germination.

#### Spraying Lima Beans

Spraying with bordeaux mixture, made up of four parts copper sulfate, six parts hydrated lime and fifty gallons of water, just before the plants are in bloom will give effective control of mildew and bacterial spot on lima beans and may make the difference between success and a total loss of the crop in years of severe infection. After the young plants have begun to set pods, three to six additional applications should be made, depending upon the season. Never wait until disease is present before spraying. Best results are obtained by early spraying plus late applications.

#### Onion Thrips

Plant set onions as far away as possible from seed onions if you fear thrips for the sets will be a breeding place for the pests and they migrate to the seed onions as soon as they are up, thus destroying both crops. New York lost 20 per cent of its 8000 acres in onions one year.

#### Storing Potatoes

Heavier losses are suffered by high temperatures than from low; 34 to 40 degrees Fahrenheit are ideal, below 34 means freezing and above 40 degrees conditions are favorable for sprouting. If the air is too dry evaporation losses from potatoes will cause shrinkage and if too moist, moisture will collect on the walls and ceiling and on the tubers. Presence of drops of moisture on the ceiling or on the pile is a danger signal, for rot will begin unless ventilators are provided that may be opened on a relatively cold day. As potatoes are alive there is need of oxygen and it must be obtained from fresh air. Darkened areas on the tubers and a low vitality can be charged to lack of oxygen in the storage.



### **A Suggestion for Spinach, Tomatoes and Lettuce**

An application of 50 pounds of copper sulfate per acre has given wonderfully increased yields of spinach, tomatoes and lettuce on certain soils.

### **Control of Squash Bugs**

They may be controlled by hand picking or by spraying the young bugs with a mixture of 1 pint of nicotine sulphate and five to ten pounds of soap in fifty gallons of water. The bugs must be hit to be killed.

### **Squash Vine Borer**

The squash vine borer is not easily controlled. In small plantings a knife run longitudinally through the stem will kill the borer; the stem should then be covered with soil to give it a chance to recover. In larger plantings spraying with nicotine sulphate may help. Use a mixture of one pint of nicotine sulphate in twenty gallons of water and thoroughly spray the stems of the plants. It is not necessary to cover more than four feet of the basal portion of the stem. Four applications at weekly intervals should be made, starting July 1st or earlier if the borers appear.

### **To Prevent Tomatoes Cracking**

Potash gives tomatoes a red color and prevents cracking. We suggest a small application of potash on a part of your tomato crop.

### **Canker of Tomato**

The bacterial canker or Grand Rapids disease of tomato, which has caused serious losses in the tomato crops in several states for the past five or six years, can be prevented by sterilizing the soil in which diseased plants have grown before replanting to tomatoes. Use disease free seed and remove promptly all plants showing wilt.

### **Tomato Leafspot Diseases**

Two diseases are commonly found on the foliage of tomatoes in this state. These are the early blight or *Macrosporium* leaf-spot and late blight or *Septoria* leaf spot. The early blight is the same as found on the potato, but the late blight is far different. The early blight is characterized by brown spots with concentric rings on the leaves and black rot spots on the fruit, and the late blight by small whitish spots with minute black fungous fruit bodies. Both fungi are carried in the old diseased plant refuse and will remain alive, in the soil at least, as long as the tomato stems are not completely rotted. The early blight also is carried on or in the seed. Related weed hosts may keep the two fungi alive for a long time in any given field. Both parasites grow best in wet weather and are aided in their dissemination by the splashing of rain. Both require a fairly high temperature for abundant infection. Therefore, in a uniformly cool season, the diseases do not spread so rapidly.

### **Control**

Plow in fall or early in spring to turn diseased tomato refuse and affected hosts under deeply.

Destroy weeds and tomato refuse in the vicinity of the seed beds.

Use new soil free from tomato refuse for growing the young seedlings.

Spray or dust the young plants in the seed bed, beginning as soon as they are up and continue weekly at intervals until time to set them in the field. Apply Bordeaux mixture 3-3-50 or 3-5-50, to which two pounds of arsenate of lime should be added, or a copper-calcium arsenate-lime dust 20-25-55. Spray when plants are dry, but dust while the plants are wet.

### **GROWING HEALTHY VEGETABLE SEEDLINGS**

All plant growers should beware of Virus diseases. These viruses will not show in the young transplants, but later in the season they will destroy the usefulness of each infected plant. The most common viruses are those that cause tobacco or tomato mosaic, the cucumber mosaic, and spotted wilt. These three are carried over winter in the roots of flowers growing in the same greenhouse where vegetable seedlings are produced, or in the living roots of perennial weeds surrounding the greenhouse.

Tomato, pepper, egg plant and muskmelon plants especially should not be grown in the same house with any flowers. If flowers are handled in another greenhouse, the worker should wash his hands with soap before handling any vegetable seedlings.

The area about the greenhouse or hot beds should be kept free of all weeds.

## FARM FIELD SEEDS

We grow hundreds of acres of Field Seeds from specially selected stock seeds. If you need any Field Seeds, please write, stating quantity you expect to use and we will gladly send you description and quote you prices. Our list includes:

BARLEY, SPRING, two-rowed and six-rowed	RAPE DWARF ESSEX
BARLEY WINTER	SORGHUM EARLY AMBER
BUCKWHEAT	SOY BEANS
CANADA FIELD PEAS	SUDAN GRASS
CORN, husking and ensilage varieties	VETCH SPRING
MILLET HUNGARIAN	VETCH WINTER or HAIRY
MILLET JAPANESE	WHEAT SPRING
OATS, both side and branching varieties	WHEAT WINTER

## FOR FALL SOWING

WINTER BARLEY, WONG; WINTER WHEAT, CORNELL 595 (White)  
NURED (Red) and YORKWIN (White).

## GRASS SEEDS

We offer only domestic northern-grown clover and alfalfa of the finest quality and are in a position to quote on large or small quantities. Our list includes:

ALFALFA GRIMM	WHITE SWEET CLOVER
ALFALFA HARDY TAP ROOT	BROME GRASS SMOOTH
ALSIKE CLOVER	KENTUCKY BLUE GRASS
WILD WHITE CLOVER	RED TOP
LADINO CLOVER	REED CANARY GRASS
MEDIUM RED CLOVER	TIMOTHY
MAMMOTH RED CLOVER	TIMOTHY & ALSIKE MIXTURE

## PASTURE MIXTURES and HAY-MEADOW MIXTURES

WEEDS ARE COSTLY. It is estimated each year weeds cause American farmers a loss of \$3,000,000,000. E. M. Gross, State Botanist, Pennsylvania, quotes as follows: "Weeds cost an estimated annual loss of \$2.00 per tillable acre in Pennsylvania."

With careful attention to stock seeds, growing, cleaning and grading, we are able to supply both field and grass seeds of the very finest quality and germination. Every bag of Gunson's Field and Grass seeds bear a tag showing purity and germination.



## AN OUTSTANDING SILO CORN



### PRIDE OF NISHNA CORN

**A Leader for over 40 years**

Our Mr. Gunson introduced Pride of Nishna corn in 1903. It is an improved strain of Pride of North, bred with the object in view of getting the largest quantity of grain and best quality of green forage. As cattle, poultry, hogs, etc., have been improved, so we, by careful selection and breeding each year, are able to offer a better Pride of Nishna corn than ever before.

"CORN IS KING" and we again crown "GUNSON'S IMPROVED PRIDE OF NISHNA, KING OF ALL CORNS FOR SILOS."

J. D. Parry, Clayville, N. Y., writes "Pride of Nishna corn took First Prize again at the Paris Hill Fair for the 5th consecutive year."



*An Oat with a  
Wonderful Record*

# SWEDISH STAR OAT

**1064 GRAINS**

of Swedish Star were produced on  
this single stool.

A new white branch oat of excel-  
lent quality.

The Swedish Star oat originated  
in Sweden and is the result of a  
cross between Victory and Crown  
oats. Our seed stocks were im-  
ported direct from a Swedish house,  
who are Seedsmen by appointment  
to the King of Sweden.

The heads are panicle or branch-  
ing, straw is thick walled, medium  
to tall, about  $4\frac{1}{2}$  ft., very stiff with  
a strong root system, so that the  
crop stands up well. The grain is  
white, large with thin hull and soft  
nib and is unsurpassed for either  
milling or feeding.

**102 BUSHEL  
PER ACRE**

is the average yield the Star oats  
made in Sweden for four years in  
ten different plots.



# VEGETABLE PLANTING CHART

Variety	Seed required for 50 ft. of row	Seed required to sow an acre	Seed required to produce a given no. of plants	Distance between rows inches	Distance apart in row inches	Depth of planting inches
Asparagus.....	1½ oz.	4 lbs.	1 oz. to 700	14 to 24	3 to 6	1
Beans, Bush.....	1½ lb.	60 to 75 lbs.		24 to 32	2 to 3	1
Beans, Pole.....	1½ lb.	30 to 35 lbs.		40 to 48	6 to 8	1
Beet.....	1½ oz.	4 to 8 lbs.		14 to 24	1 to 3	1½ to 1
Beet, Mangel....	1½ oz.	4 to 5 lbs.		18 to 30	2 to 6	1 to 1½
Broccoli.....	1¼ oz.	3 oz.	1 oz. to 3000	20 to 36	16 to 22	1½ to 1
Brussels Sprouts..	1¼ oz.	3 oz.	1 oz. to 3000	20 to 36	16 to 22	1½ to ¾
Cabbage.....	1¼ oz.	4 oz.	1 oz. to 2000	24 to 36	14 to 24	1½ to 1
Cardoon.....	1½ oz.	5 oz.		20 to 32	20 to 30	1½ to 1
Carrot.....	1¼ oz.	2 to 3 lbs.		16 to 24	1 to 3	1½
Cauliflower.....	1¼ oz.	5 oz.	1 oz. to 4000	24 to 30	20 to 24	1½
Celery.....	1½ oz.	5 oz.	1 oz. to 8000	24 to 40	4 to 6	1½
Chicory.....	1½ oz.	5 lbs.		20 to 36	2 to 3	1½ to 1
Collards.....	1¼ oz.	4 oz.	1 oz. to 2500	24 to 30	14 to 18	1½
Corn, Pop.....	3 oz.	4 to 6 lbs.		30 to 48	6 to 8	2
Corn, Sweet.....	3 oz.	6 to 8 lbs.		30 to 48	5 to 6	2
Cucumber.....	1½ oz.	2 to 3 lbs.		48 to 60	36 to 48	1½ to ¾
Dill.....	1½ oz.	5 lbs.		20 to 36	4 to 6	1½
Egg Plant.....		6 to 8 oz.	1 oz. to 2000	24 to 30	18 to 24	1½
Endive.....	1½ oz.	4 to 5 lbs.		18 to 24	8 to 12	1½
Fennel.....	1½ oz.	3 to 4 lbs.		24 to 32	5 to 6	1½
Kale.....	1½ oz.	4 to 5 lbs.		24 to 32	18 to 22	1½
Kohl Rabi.....	1¼ oz.	4 to 5 lbs.		14 to 24	4 to 6	1½
Leek.....	1½ oz.	4 lbs.		14 to 24	2 to 3	1½
Lettuce.....	1¼ oz.	2 to 3 lbs.		12 to 18	4 to 8	¾
Melon, Musk....	1½ oz.	2 to 3 lbs.		70 to 80	48 to 60	¾
Melon, Water....	1 oz.	4 lbs.		90 to 100	72	¾
Mustard.....	1¼ oz.	4 lbs.		14 to 24	4 to 6	1½
Okra.....	1 oz.	8 to 10 lbs.		24 to 40	18 to 24	1 to 2
Onion.....	1¼ oz.	4 to 5 lbs.		18 to 24	3 to 4	1½
Onion (for sets)..		50 to 80 lbs.		12 to 14	Not thinned	1½
Parsnip.....	1¼ oz.	3 to 4 lbs.		18 to 24	3 to 4	1½
Parsley.....	1¼ oz.	3 to 4 lbs.		12 to 20	4 to 6	1½
Peas.....	1½ lb.	100 to 180 lbs.		24 to 36	1 to 2	1 to 2
Pepper.....	1½ oz.	1 to 2 lbs.	1 oz. to 1000	20 to 30	18 to 20	1½
Pumpkin.....	1 oz.	3 to 4 lbs.		95 to 110	60 to 80	1
Radish.....	1½ oz.	8 to 10 lbs.		12 to 18	1 to 2	1½
Ruta Baga.....	1½ oz.	2 to 4 lbs.		18 to 24	4 to 7	1½
Sage.....	1½ oz.	4 to 5 lbs.		20 to 24	6 to 10	1½
Salsify.....	1 oz.	7 to 8 lbs.		20 to 24	2 to 3	¾
Spinach.....	1 oz.	10 to 14 lbs.		14 to 18	3 to 5	¾
Squash, Bush....	1½ oz.	3 to 5 lbs.		42 to 48	42 to 48	1
Squash, Vining..	1½ oz.	3 lbs.		70 to 90	60 to 90	1
Tomato.....		2 to 4 oz.	1 oz. to 2000	40 to 60	36 to 40	1½
Turnip.....	1½ oz.	2 lbs.		12 to 20	2 to 4	1½

L. P. GUNSON & CO., Inc., Seedsmen  
ROCHESTER, N. Y.





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# **GUNSON'S SEEDS**



**PROVEN MARKET GARDENER'S  
STRAINS**

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